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Perfect Agriculture is the foundation of all Trade and Industry.—Liebig.

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Letter from the Editor.—No. 31.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 13, 1849.

In our letter of yesterday (see page 296) we spoke of some things which interested us here, as well as by the way. We spoke of the crowd, but did not venture to guess at the number present. Some estimate, however may be formed from the number of tickets sold. Of single tickets, 60,000, and of carriage tickets, 4000, were disposed of yesterday, giving admission to at least 85,000 persons. In addition to these there were the thousands of members of the society admitted by their ticket of membership. Then there were many others upon whom the privileges of membership were bestowed, as a compliment, and of this number we had the honor to be one. And then, since the close of the exhibition yesterday, thousands have left the place, and other thousands have come in. Indeed a single train which went out last evening, had several thousands upon it, and probably as many more come in as go out.

Forming an estimate upon the above data, we should say, that the number of people in the place at any one time, would not vary far from a hundred thousand, and that the entire number present at different times from the commencement to the close of the exhibition, could not have fallen much short of a hundred and fifty thousand.

All present, who have attended the former exhibitions of the Society, seem to agree that they have all been outdone by this one. The highest number admitted at Buffalo last year, in any one day, we are told, was forty thousand.

Many distinguished men are here, and among them, Henry Clay, General Wool, Vice President Fillmore, Gov. Marcy, the venerable Solomon Van Renselaer, &c. &c. A letter from President Taylor was read by the Secretary of the Society, B. P. Johnson Esq. saying, that the principal object of his tour North, was to be present at the Fair, and expressing his regret, that ill health, together with a message from Washington, had induced an abrupt return.

Mr. Clay appears like one who is far down the declivity of years, and his health is manifestly not very good. Yet there is dignity in his person, expression in his eye, gracefulness in his manners, and a perfect charm in his conversation. His likenesses with which the country is flooded, give a tolerable idea of his physiognomy. And General Wool, the great disciplinarian of the army—what sort of an idea have you formed of him? How do you think he looks? Undoubtedly you have figured him out as a very stern looking man, with terror upon his brow, defiance in his eye, resoluteness in his countenance, and command in his voice. But how different the reality, nay, how directly the reverse! General Wool's brow, and eye, and face, and voice, are indicative of no such thing at all. On the contrary, mildness beams from his eye, complacency sits upon his brow, a benevolent smile plays upon his countenance, and kindness of heart finds utterance in the tones of his voice. In other words, he has the appearance of being a very pleasant, agreeable, well disposed, kind hearted and even indulgent sort of a man, the very opposite of which, from his official character, we should have taken him to be.

But one of the most interesting countenances we have seen, is that of Vice President Fillmore. If you were to see him in a crowd, for the first time, without knowing who he was, your eye would rest upon him, and your first inquiry would be, who is that man, with such a noble looking, open countenance? Mr. F. is a large, portly man, with a very large head, high, broad forehead, and a face proportionably large, with a mild, expressive eye. Your first impression would be, that he was a man of superior intellect, and the next, that he was possessed of kindness of heart, benignity sitting enthroned upon his countenance. And he is as pleasant, interesting, and winning in conversation as he is prepossessing in his appearance.

We neglected to mention the name of the speaker, Prof. Johnson, of Edinburgh, one of the greatest agricultural chemists of the age, as being among the distinguished individuals present. But as we design in

another place, to give some account of his address, it is of the less consequence.

And certainly, it has not been among the least pleasant of the things which have interested us here, that we have been thrown into acquaintanceship with numbers of our brethren of the agricultural press, from different and far distant parts of the Union, and also with other distinguished champions of the great cause of agricultural improvement. Among them we may specify the names of B. P. Johnson, Esq., the able Secretary of the Society, whose anniversary is so illustriously commemorated upon these grounds—of Dr. Lee, of the Southern Cultivator, of Augusta, Ga.; Prof. Mapes, of the Working Farmer, New York; M. B. Bateham, Esq. of the Ohio Cultivator, and our old friend Moore, of the Genesee Farmer. In addition to these, we were permitted to take by the hand, great numbers of old acquaintances and friends, whose faces we never expected to behold again upon this earth. Some of the incidents connected with these casual, unexpected and happy interviews, border upon the romantic, and may be related hereafter, for the special benefit of our readers.

Some few accidents have occurred, and it is marvellous, that they have been so few. So many extra trains of cars have been put in requisition upon the rail-roads, (all the cars and racks from one end of the road to the other having been pressed into service) that the regular through trains have been thrown out of their time, by their frequent interruptions, and every thing is haphazard, throughout the entire length of the road. The train on which we came in, at a turn in the road three miles from the city, came in collision with a train going West, and although they came together with sufficient violence to smash two or three cars pretty badly, and cripple both engines, yet we were so far back in the train, that we did not feel the shock at all, and did not know that there had been an encounter till after it had taken place, there being seventeen long passenger cars in the train and we having our whereabouts in the hindermost one. No one was seriously injured,

although there was some screaming, breaking windows, jumping off, &c. It appears that the conductor of our train, had gotten notice of the advance of the other, and had greatly slackened its speed, but the other train was under pretty full headway. Had our train been under equal speed, the destruction must have been awful.

Michigan State Fair.

The long agony is over. Our State Fair has been held, and it was a good one, nay, it was more—it was a triumph. The unbelief of the masses was amazing—a certain failure was predicted; but the noble few faltered not; they lifted up the standard, their course was onward, and the result is glorious. A new era in our history has been opened, a brighter day has dawned. Never, in the history of our State, has an event transpired, which will have a more important bearing upon its permanent prosperity.

And when at last every thing else seemed to put on a promising aspect, then, O dear, there was the equinoctial storm, and it would come just at the time it hadn't ought to, and spoil it all. It was hoped for, yea longed for, previous to the twentieth, but it came not. The twentieth, and the two or three following days came and went, but no equinoctial storm, and then, certainly, it must be, that it was holding off on purpose to come down upon our Fair; but it came not. Never did a brighter morning dawn upon the world than that of the 25th, and for the whole three days, the weather was highly favorable.

On Monday the great gathering commenced, and on Tuesday, the multitudes, came pouring in from every quarter, and through every channel, by railroad, steamboat, and stage—in wagons, on horseback and on foot, until our streets swarmed with human beings.

On Tuesday, none but membership tickets were sold. Wednesday was the great day upon the show ground, and a great day it truly was. Upon entering the enclosure, the first thing which attracted the eye of the beholder, was a great variety of improved farm implements, consisting of plows, harrows, cultivators, rollers, grain drills, reaping machines, thrashing machines, corn planters, corn shellers, straw cutters, gang plows, horse rakes, hay spreaders, smut machines, cheese presses, fanning mills, churning, washing machines, wagons, carriages, &c. &c. Beyond these, and a little to the left, stood Mechanics' Hall, a

building fifty feet by a hundred, and filled with the same and various other things, embracing horticultural and the smaller agricultural implements. Of these we shall speak more in detail hereafter.

To the right and nearly opposite the above hall, stood another of the same dimensions, devoted to domestic manufactures, and ladies' needle work, and also to the products of the dairy. And here a rich scene opened. Our ladies have certainly done themselves distinguished honor. We thought we had a high appreciation of the taste, skill and industry of the ladies of our State, but we were not at all prepared for such a display as was here presented, to the admiration of every beholder. So numerous were the specimens of their handiwork, and so exquisite the finish, that one was at an entire loss to know which most to admire. The quilts were of the highest order, both for design and execution. The silk ones particularly attracted great attention. One of them, from Chicago, is said to be composed of 9,800 pieces, representing the sun, moon, and stars, rivers, lakes, a storm, rainbow, landscapes, cities, animals, &c. It was greatly admired. Another was composed of between four and five thousand pieces, arranged with exquisite skill and taste, and attracted about as much attention as the former, the work of a young lady of this city, an enduring monument of her taste, industry and skill. The specimens of embroidery were numerous, striking and beautiful beyond description, rivalling in their varied

tints and truthful expression, the most finished productions of the pencil. Long and fondly did the beholder linger to gaze upon their beauties. Among the most admired specimens, was one representing Pharaoh, his cup bearer, and his wife, the latter interceding with him for the Jews, which drew forth from him an expression of the utmost surprise, this being the first intimation he had had, that she was a Jewess.—Then there was a peacock in all its beautiful plumage, and various smaller pieces of the finest finish; and there were ottomans, and chair bottoms, and chair backs, executed in a style which we have never seen surpassed.

Then there were the shawls, both net work and woven, presenting quite a variety, of fine quality, and superior workmanship. In addition to these, there were coverlets, blankets, stockings, lace work, carpeting, rugs, mats, table covers, baby

clothes, cushions, sofa pillows, worked handkerchiefs, straw bonnets, candle screens, patch work chair, worked vases of flowers, worked settees, a fine made coat, vest, hosiery, specimens of book binding, gold pens, jewelry, dentistry, cabinet furniture, piano forte, silver ware, boots and ladies' shoes, leather, lamb and sheep skins dressed with the wool on, &c., &c., all nice, very nice.

And then there were the specimens of butter and cheese, of flour and wheat, and other agricultural products, all of which were excellent of their kind.

Farther back still, and on a line between the two above named halls, stood Floral Hall, a proud monument of the taste and enterprise of the Detroit Horticultural Society. And here we stop to record the humiliating fact, that the individual, who, from his position in the Society, should have been foremost in getting up this splendid affair, had no part nor lot in the matter, but was dodging about all over the country, picking up "Notes by the way," &c., &c., leaving it to others to do the work, and reap the honor. And well have they done it, and honored be their names, tho' we cannot stop to call them now.

This Hall was of the same size with the others, and presented great attractions. Its name, "Floral Hall," was lettered in evergreens upon its front, a rural demonstration which invited the crowd, and gave promise of still richer displays within. The first object which attracted the eye, upon entering within its walls, was a high canopy, covered with evergreens, entwined with flowers, and standing in the midst were three statues, one representing a laborer in a state of fatigue, leaning upon his spade, another a lady, with flowers in her hand, enjoying the scene, and the other a gentleman, who seemed also to be very much in his element. It combined, in a high degree, the romantic and the beautiful, and altogether produced a charming effect.—The posts &c., of other parts of the building were also ornamented with evergreens. On each side of it, along the walls, were arranged the fruit tables, with their precious burdens. And here all were surprised at the exhibition of fruits. This being an unfortunate year for fruit, but little show was expected. There was, however, a noble display of the different kinds of fruit cultivated among us, embracing apples, peaches, pears, plums, quinces, grapes, &c., and of excellent quality, so good that they went off briskly under the hammer,

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At the further end of the Hall was the vegetable department, and this also presented a fine display. There were cabbages, and beets, and carrots, and squashes, and corn, and potatoes, common and sweet, and various other things, many of them of gigantic dimensions.

In the center was the Flower department, and for the season, it presented superior attractions; some of the designs displaying much taste. The dahlias were in their glory, and seemed to exult in their pre-eminence, both as to numbers and beauty.

A little to the left of "Floral Hall," was a smallish sort of an octangular building, devoted to the Fine Arts. And here we found a splendid lot of Martin's Daguerreotype likenesses, also paintings, and busts of distinguished men—also, quite an assortment of Indian accoutrements, such as bow shoes, a canoe, tomahawks, wampum, mouches, mocasins, &c. In this hall were to be seen many beautiful things.

These halls were crammed full of people, gazing, wondering and admiring, most of the day on Wednesday, and were nearly as full on Thursday.

Farther back still, were the horses and cattle. Of these there was a good show. There were some splendid stud horses upon the ground, and numbers of them stood so nearly upon a level, as to merit, that the judges acknowledged themselves puzzled to know to which to award the premiums. There were also some good geldings, and a number of brood mares.

Of neat cattle there was also a very good assortment. Of the two best yoke of working oxen, one was from the town of Plymouth, in this county, and the other from Calamazoo. There were many fine Durham, Devon, and Native bulls, and we have no doubt the judges, in many cases, were at their wit's end, in awarding the premiums. We noticed some fine Devon cows, with a very fine Devon bull, and some of their stock, from Cold Water. There was a cow from Livonia, in this county, whose milk, in six days and a half, yielded 154 pounds of butter. There were two or three Ayshire cows and a yearling Ayshire bull, from the herd of J. Dougall, Esq., Canada. The Ayshire are considered better milkers than any other breed. Mr. Dougall stated that the dam of one of the heifers, yielded 34 quarts of milk in June, two months after coming in, and 24 quarts in

September following. This must have been an extraordinary cow, even for that breed. The quality of the milk is good. Mr. D. valued his cows at sixty dollars each. There was a pair of twin Devon calves so nearly alike, that a stranger could not distinguish them, the one from the other, and they both weighed in the same notch, 412½ pounds each. There was a two year old Durham bull, from Macomb county which was the admired of all admirers, for symmetry and beauty.

The hog pens came next, and as there are but few attractions here, we will pass along to the sheep pens.

And of sheep there was a good representation, embracing the celebrated French Merinoes of the Binghamns, Spanish Merinoes, Paular Merinoes, Saxons, (some from Blakesley's flock, Connecticut) South Downs, and, we believe, one or two other varieties. The President of the Society, Governor Ransom, had some very fine sheep, which were not offered for premium. It affords matter of congratulation, that a very considerable number of the fine sheep driven in from Vermont, have been sold to our farmers.

Our next move will bring us to the fowl and pigeon coops. And here we found quite a flock of the large Dorking fowl, and also a number which were a cross of the Dorking and the Top Knot. The superiority of these fowls consists in their large size, weighing about eight pounds when fat fed, in their cooking tender when old, in the large size of their eggs, being about one-third larger than those of the common hen, and in their being constant layers.— Above these were the Pigeon coops, and here we found a nicer variety of that beautiful bird than we had ever seen before.—

There were the Fan Tails, (tails spread almost like that of a cock Turkey,) the Barbets, with a cropple crown, and a most beautiful gloss upon the neck, the White Pouters, which have the faculty of swelling out a pouch in their necks so as to make their necks as big as their bodies, the French Ruff, or Jacobins, with feather ruffles about their necks, the Magpie Tumblers, and Almond Tumblers, sometimes called Red Mottled Tumblers, a beautifully spotted bird, which constantly tumbles over and over, as it rises in the air, and does not seem to know any other way of flying. These birds, the Dorking fowls and the Pigeons, belonged to J. Douglass, Esq., of Amherstburgh, Canada, who though not

permitted to compete for premiums, is deserving of much credit for the sacrifice he made to add to the interest of our Fair.

On Wednesday at 2 o'clock, an address was delivered by Hon. E. H. Lathrop, of Schoolcraft, who had been appointed for the purpose. It abounded in great principles, clearly and forcibly expressed, and was a production of great merit. If any think we have been biased in our judgment by the high compliment paid us by the speaker, we have only to say, that we have but given utterance to the sentiments universally expressed by the audience. We should have spread the address out before our readers by way of a report, but for the fact, that, it is to be published, a motion having been made to that effect, at the close of its delivery by Lieut. Govenor Fenton.

A few remarks were made by Lewis F. Allen, Esq., of Black Rock, (the same, if we mistake not, who has been President of the N. Y. State Agricultural society.) He contrasted our present condition as evinced by what his eyes had there beheld, with the condition of this country 30 years ago when he was here, congratulated us upon the great things we had accomplished, for so youthful a state, at our first State Fair, and said that so far as the department appropriated to the handiwork of the ladies was concerned, he had never seen it excelled in his own State. In cattle, he said we were not so far advanced; we had not brought them up to all those nice points, which they had, but he was delighted to see so great an improvement over the common breeds of country. He expressed the hope, that in our career of improvement we should go on as we had so nobly begun, spoke of the great advantages we enjoyed as an agricultural people, from the fact, that we were nearly surrounded with water, were so highly favored with outlets for our productions, and gave utterance to the prediction, that at no distant day, we should take rank with the first States in the Union.

Gov. Ransom, the President of the Society, being called upon, made a few remarks. He expressed his gratification at what he had witnessed of the spirit of improvement and enterprise of our people, said it had been an occasion of great interest to him, and one to which he had looked forward, with much solicitude, hoped the spirit of the occasion would go abroad into every section of the State, and pervade the entire mass of our population—that the various improvements which were there witnessed, in implements, stock, &c., would be universally introduced among our farmers, and that we should go on from one stage of improvement to another, and our State Fairs, of which, this first one, was so auspicious a commencement, be invested with increasing interest from year to year.

For further particulars, see page 298.

Letter from the Editor.—No. 35.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 13, 1849.

PROF. JOHNSON'S ADDRESS.

We made a rush to get an eligible situation with a view to report the address of Prof. Johnson, the great agricultural chemist of England and Scotland, and the common property of the two hemispheres. We succeeded in jamming ourselves into as favorable a position as circumstances would possibly admit. Long before the speaker made his appearance, the immense tent was crammed to its full capacity, and multitudes crowded around upon the outside of it. Of course there must be great impatience, and restlessness, and much confusion and noise in such a crowd; but, the moment the speaker rose, the stillness of the tomb reigned throughout that vast assembly; and to the very last paragraph in his somewhat lengthy address, he held them as by enchantment. Of course he had the advantage of his distinguished reputation, which would go far to enlist the attention of the multitude, independently of the merits or demerits of his performance. But this was not all; the address was a good one, and, we may say, worthy the distinguished reputation of the speaker. He is a middling sized man, and has no very striking characteristics in his physiognomy. He would be recognized as a Scotchman, both from his appearance and delivery.

He commenced his address by remarking, that from the moment of his landing upon our shore, and at every step of his progress through New England, he was carried back in his thoughts to his own native land, by the associations which came clustering around him, by reason of the similarity of many things in the two countries, which attracted his notice, on the right hand and on the left, and particularly in the names of towns, villages and cities; and sometimes it almost seemed as though he was on the other side of the Atlantic. And as he advanced into the state of New York, he seemed, by similar associations, to be carried back to remote periods of antiquity—to the periods when Troy, and Utica, and Rome, and Syracuse were in their glory. There was an ancient Syracuse, he said, the capital of Sicily, a country of great fertility, a land of corn, whose exports, after feeding a population of six millions, were very considerable. But from being one of the most fertile countries in the world, it had been reduced to barrenness, under the iron rule of despotism, and

desolation now reigned throughout its borders. But while that country had been shorn of its glory, by the conversion of its fertile fields into desolate barrenness, a new country was here opening upon us its inviting fields, and a new Syracuse was springing up—a country which, though inferior to that in natural resources, yet bade fair to eclipse even its ancient renown, through the industry and skill of the people.

The Prof. now proceeded to give a sketch of the present state of agriculture in Europe, from his own personal observation, commencing with Sweden. And in that country great improvements in agriculture had been made, particularly by means of draining. Within the last twenty years, more land had been reclaimed in Sweden by draining, than in any other country in the world. The fens and marshes which covered a large portion of the country, had been converted into dry land, lakes had been emptied of their waters, and thus immense tracts, which but a few years since, were useless to the husbandman, had been converted into fertile fields. Much had been accomplished there by the introduction of agricultural works, and the establishment of agricultural schools.

In Russia far different was the state of agricultural improvement. Agriculture throughout that vast empire, was in a most deplorable condition, none of the improvements so common in many other countries, having been introduced, except, to some extent, upon the estates of the Emperor, and some few of the nobility. Land was valued there more by the number of souls sold along with it, than from any other consideration. The proprietors were in the habit of tasking their land to the utmost, until, by continual cropping they had reduced it to a state of complete exhaustion, when they would pull up stakes and remove to a new location, and repeat the same process—a pretty fair specimen of the farming in many portions of our Southern states. But fully to understand the real state of agriculture in that country, one must see it with his own eyes as he had done.

In Germany the state of agriculture was very different in the different countries which made up the confederacy. In Saxony, so famous for its fine wool, great advancements had been made, and the country was very fertile. Agricultural colleges and schools had been established, and were accomplishing much good, and the kingdom of Wurtzburg was still farther advanced.

But Bavaria, though it had its agricultural colleges and schools, and its agricultural society, with 8000 members, was a perfect contrast to the countries above named, being in the worst condition of any part of Germany. All these appliances, agricultural colleges and schools, and societies, which were productive of so much good, in many other countries, seemed to be a sort of machinery here, which did not reach the mass of the people with any beneficial effect.

In Prussia, which had been long renowned for its agricultural colleges, the state of agriculture was low enough. The soil was naturally very light, and until the late revolution, it was encumbered with those ancient feudal burdens, which shut out all hope of improvement; and their famous agricultural college, had not at present more than 20 pupils.

In Holland, we might stay our steps to admire the results of patient toil. Here, a course of slow, persevering industry, had converted a land of bogs, of pools, of marshes and of lakes, into one of the most fertile countries in the world, and that too in the face and eyes of the most formidable difficulties. But by steady, unflinching toil, this people had encroached upon the ocean, and raised barriers against its proud waves, draining extensive marshes, pools and low grounds, pumping lakes, and threading the whole country with canals, and now it is one of the most fertile spots in all Europe. He spoke of the draining of Harlaem as the most gigantic effort of the age in the way of agricultural improvement. And in proof of the spirit of progress which prevailed in the earlier ages of the country, he stated that there was a law of the land requiring the clergy to attend a course of lectures on agriculture before they could enter upon the duties of their office, so that they might be able to impart instruction to the people upon the subject.

In parts of Italy similar changes had been wrought, through the patient and persevering industry of the people, particularly in Lombardy and Tuscany. In the latter, the immense marshes of the Morena, from which, for ages and ages, had arisen a malaria, spreading disease and death over the whole surrounding country, had been converted into dry, fertile and healthy plains. The credit of these wonderful improvements was due to Leopold the first, and though he was a king, and though he was addressing a republican audience, he trusted that he would be pardoned for in-

roducing his name. He doubted not that any man, anywhere, though he might have a crown upon his head, who should be disposed to expend the large means with which providence had blessed him, for the glory of God and the good of his fellow men, would be honored by this audience, as one of the excellent of the earth. Such was Leopold the first, who used his great influence and his large means in ameliorating the agricultural condition of his people.

In *Belgian Flanders*, he thought the progress in agricultural improvement had been greatly overrated. The most that could be said of the state of agriculture in that country, was, that they had a very good system of cultivation, and managed to get good crops from a light soil. There was very little book knowledge among them, and where there was such an extreme subdivision of land, in many instances only an acre to a man, we could not look for the introduction of improved implements of husbandry, or any very striking improvements of any sort.

In *France*, but little progress had been made in agricultural improvement, except in Normandy, notwithstanding her agricultural colleges and schools, which, as in Bavaria, did not seem, as yet, to work any beneficial effects among the cultivators of the soil. In Normandy, however, there had been something of an advance.

In *Spain*, the cultivators of the soil were still farther in the back ground, than in any of the countries above named. Upon the high, central table lands of Spain, where nature had done so much, man had done nothing, and was a poor, worthless, indolent creature. So prolific was the soil, that it still continued to bear good crops, with almost no cultivation at all, it being simply scratched over with a most uncouth, miserable apology for an implement, preparatory to a crop. The inhabitants lived in wretched huts, idled away their time, and were mere drones and, intellectually, dwarfs. So it would always be where nature was so lavish of her bounties, that man could dispense with labor and resign himself to luxurious ease. Labor was necessary to the development of our physical powers, and also to our enjoyment. It was necessary to give refreshing sleep to the body, and a zest to every thing. And in developing the mind, it gave man, as an intellectual being, power over matter, and made him more and more like him who is all mind.

From *Spain* we were taken over to his own native Island, and the moment we stepped foot in England, what a contrast did we behold? In no country in the world had so much been done for agriculture; in no country were its products so abundant, and no where was there so much intelligence among the cultivators of the soil. And yet, in no country had there been greater difficulties to encounter, greater obstacles to overcome. In a high latitude, with a fickle climate, a land of fogs and clouds, where the sun seldom shone out in its native splendor, subject to late frosts in the spring and early frosts in the fall,—with all these difficulties to encounter, and many more, that Island had been raised to its present high state of cultivation from one of comparative barrenness; and it had been done by the persevering energy so characteristic of the Anglo Saxon race, new difficulties only giving rise to new exertions.

The means by which these changes had been wrought, were, 1st, alternate husbandry; 2d; however, England and Scotland were preceded by the Belgians; 2nd, drainage, in this, Scotland was foremost; 3rd, deep plowing; 4th, application of lime; 5th, of bones; 6th, what was called there, high farming, which consisted in turning under green crops, applying foreign manures, improved stock, full feeding, &c; 7th, the introduction of improved implements of husbandry, labor-saving machines, &c. No intelligent foreigner could traverse that Island and witness the changes which had been wrought by the hand of industry, in the face of obstacles the most discouraging, and not be struck with admiration. And what a spectacle was it to see the people of such a country, a country laboring under so many and so great natural disadvantages, throwing her grain markets open to the world, and setting all competition at defiance?

And it was a source of high gratification to him to see, that we, as agriculturists, were fast treading in their steps, and did not lag far behind. In this country, he remarked, we had greatly the advantage, for we could start upon the high vantage ground which they had already attained, and could avail ourselves at once of all the improvements which they had been years and years in working out. And furthermore, we were beginning in a new country, in circumstances favorable to the formation of new habits, and were compar-

atively free from those old associations and old prejudices, which presented such obstacles to all improvement in old settled countries. And not only were we benefitted by the discoveries they had made, but they were also benefitted by ours. Our thoughts were theirs, as well as theirs ours. The impression had been made, to some extent, in this country, that the people of his country were jealous of us, envious at our prosperity, and opposed to our onward progress. But this was not so; they were not jealous of us, nor envious at our prosperity. On the other hand, they liked us, were proud of us, and gloried in us. And if we would come among them, we should find a warm corner in every heart, and a warm seat at every fire-side. And especially in the great work of agricultural improvement would we go hand in hand, and be mutual helpers of each other. Agriculture was the property of no country; its achievements, its trophies belonged to the race, the mutual property of us all, and being mutual participators, and mutually imparting to each other whatever is valuable in the knowledge we possess and, the discoveries we have made, we could not but be bound together by indissoluble ties.

Again he adverted to our onward progress in the march of agricultural improvement, and to the evidences of it which were before his eyes. If any one doubted our capabilities of improvement, let him come to Syracuse. It was justly said of the ancient Romans, that they overran and desolated a country and called it peace.—But we had found a country desolate, and covered it with cities, towns, villages and fertile fields, and this was a far greater and more glorious triumph.

He adverted, briefly, toward the close of his address, to some of the advantages to the agriculturist resulting from a knowledge of chemistry and geology, but more especially the latter. The soil of a country was determined by the character of its rocks, and we had only to understand the character of the rocks in any given district to understand the character of its soil, as the latter resulted from the decomposition of the former. And in this wide country there were several belts of different kinds of rocks, and the soil was as diverse as the rocks. And to those emigrating to distant parts of the country, where the formations were totally different from those of the district they had left, a knowledge of this subject was of the highest moment.

HORTICULTURAL.

J. C. HOLMES, EDITOR OF THIS DEPARTMENT.

Fall Planting Trees, &c.

We are frequently asked which is the best time for transplanting fruit trees; the fall or spring. The fall is decidedly the best time for transplanting apple or pear trees, provided the ground is well drained, so that the water cannot stand about the roots. If the place selected for an orchard is low and wet, the trees should not be placed there in the fall; for water standing at the roots is very injurious to all fruit trees, particularly those newly planted. In planting an orchard, farmers generally have more time to attend to it in the fall than in the spring, of course they can prepare their ground better and use more care in planting, than if done in the hurry of spring. If the trees are well planted in the fall, and well staked so the wind cannot move them, they become well settled in their places and begin to throw out fibrous roots earlier than if transplanted in the spring; therefore if a drought occurs in June, as is often the case, the fall planted trees are not so liable to suffer as those that were planted in the spring. We have often transplanted cherry, plum and peach in the fall with the best success. The last winter was a very unfavorable one for fruit trees, yet some cherry and peach which we transplanted last fall, far outstripped in growth, others which we planted near them the last spring.

It is a good plan to pile the earth about the roots of newly planted trees in the fall and remove it in the spring; it not only turns the water off, but the trees are not so liable to be thrown out by frost as when unprotected in this way.

Hardy bulbs that have been lifted during the summer should now be planted. The soil should be deep, rich and very mellow. For enriching the bed, old, well rotted manure should be used, and be well incorporated with the soil, that the manure may not come in contact with the bulbs. The beds should not be over six feet wide, but as long as the number of bulbs to be planted require. Give the bed a convex shape, by raising the centre about six inches above the outside in order to turn off the water. Tulips, Narcissus, Hyacinths, Crocus, &c., should be planted two to three inches deep, the rows seven or eight inches apart, and four inches apart in the rows. On the approach of frost, cover the bed with litter.

Peonies do much better if planted in the fall, than if left until spring. We have often seen people pot the Hemerocallis Alba in the fall, and put it into the greenhouse for safe keeping. We have several plants of the Hemerocallis Alba and H. Cerulea that have stood the frosts of seven years without the least injury. We find them perfectly hardy, and they grow stronger and flower better than those that are housed.

From the Wool Grower.

Horticulture.

MR. EDITOR:—Horticulture to me, is a pleasant theme. I love to talk about it, and not only talk, but labor in its service. I love to watch the gradual putting forth of leaf, bud, and blossom, in the merry month of May—every little shoot, striving to push itself into notice, dressed in its pretty attire,—modest little vines, climbing about the rough, knotty old trees, grim with many winter battles with the elements—tree, shoot and vine, all seem so full of life and smiles, rejoicing, in language not to be misconstrued, that a grand gala season has commenced—a sort of carnival in the world of vegetation!

This is the conviction I always come to when I go into the horticultural world in the spring time. What a soothing influence it has too, upon the mind—a visit among the trees—dispelling all cold, sordid desires,—whispering, as they do, good things to the heart! We could not meditate a wrong act—we could not harbor a wrong thought, when communing with this silent, beautiful creation of Providence.

But, my good friend, the Carnival opened some months since; the actors are now changing dresses, somewhat, and we find under the beautiful drapery hitherto worn, was hidden “fruits for the Gods;” in due time we shall get our share; some we have had already; so have the Gods, if they ever come in the shape of Cherry Birds.

Come with me a few moments, and I will show you what I have done in about 15 months. If you had stood in the centre of my “plantation” in April, 1848, you would have seen only a strip of sward eight rods by forty, with a single large oak tree in one corner. Now what do you see? Surrounded by a tight board fence, eight feet high, stand 500 trees, and the venerable oak in the corner yet. (I can’t cut it down, though it spreads out its great arms and shades a few of my young trees. I cannot put the axe to its roots—it is the last of its family, let it live!) Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plum, Apricot, Quince, in all varieties, also, Grapes, Raspberries and Strawberries, flourish within this enclosure of two acres, and growing finely, as a whole.

Will you believe me when I tell you that with the exception of the Plum, all my varieties, gathered together here, have and are about to present me with “a taste” of what may be expected in profusion at

no distant day? Cherries I have had in plenty. Over 40 trees in bearing Black and White Tartarian, American Amber, Mayduke, Waterloo, &c., discounted liberally. Quince show a few dozen—Peaches a few—I will not add the dozen. Pear—I am obliged, alas, to own, that I cannot add the plural. You must know, Mr. Editor, that three of my trees set fruit; two Bartletts and one White Doyenne; but one unfortunate week, the slugs paid them a visit and fastened themselves on my poor Bartletts, eating the vitality from the stems of the fruit and I lost six as promising pears as ever gladdened an amateur’s eye. I am now watching with the anxiety of a mother’s heart, my only “Doyenne,” as it swings solitary and alone, amidst a mass of beautiful foliage—the Gods preserve it. Grapes set out 90 days ago—show a single bunch of Isabella. I have 100 of these vines on my western fence, the eastern aspect, of course. They are making wood rapidly. I am also watching the growth of some foreign varieties, presented me by the gentlemanly President of the Buffalo Horticultural Society, Professor C. Sweetwater; Black Hamburg, Muscat, &c.; they are not so rampant as the native grape, I find, but are doing well. These, when well started, will be placed in a forcing house, I have had a fine lot of black Raspberries, and a fair show of Strawberries.

Let me say to any tyro like myself, regarding the culture of the latter fruit, if you desire strong, handsome stalks, and other evidences of vigor and health, and, as a consequence, fine large fruit, cover up your vines, in October, with chips from a turner’s shop, about one inch deep. This will protect them from the frost, and keep the weeds from springing up in the following spring—the ground will also be sufficiently moist during the summer, and clean, large, fine fruit will result. This kind of covering is better than shavings; sawdust, perhaps, would be better than either. I saw, last month, (July,) the effect of this kind of protection, and was satisfied that a yearly application to the beds will ensure the best return the variety of plant is capable of making—retention of moisture on the surface of the soil, seeming necessary for this fruit, and the decaying covering giving a healthy and not too stimulating sustenance to the plant. This protection was given to a bed of Hovey plants, on a rich moist soil last October, by a gentleman of this city, and the crop produced was most gratifying to the owner—and his friends particularly; a finer lot of fruit was never seen within our city’s bounds. A part of the bed, on the same soil, unprotected by this covering, showed weak plants and small fruit.—Speaking of Strawberries, I have a few of the “Aberdeen Beehive,” of which so much has been told. My soil is not the kind to prove the fruiting qualities of this plant, it being a sandy loam with a clay subsoil, too wet in the spring and not rich enough. I have, however, all the noted kinds, and have succeeded in getting a respectable show of

fruit. One of my Beehives gave good evidence of the "family health," so heralded in the catalogues, proving its relationship to the old Beehive of Aberdeen, the scions of which "the catalogues say," sold for five dollars a plant, in London, in 1847. I counted in a single plant, 35 berries, in various stages of maturity, and this crop, under unfavorable circumstances, size medium, flavor fair. The President of the Buffalo Horticultural Society, Prof. C., saw this plum when it was setting its fruit, but I believe he does not consider the family deserves the reputation it "came over" with. But of five plants one only showed the "swarming" propensity.

I have been delighted with the rapid growth, this season, of a large majority of my trees. The dwarf pears alone have not kept pace. Since first setting out these have hung back, put out a profusion of foliage in the spring, but made little or no wood, the leaves turning yellow in August, and falling off, yet, the appearance of new buds at this month, indicates life. Standards have done well. Plums are rampant, —astonishing me—outgrowing evrything,—this I can only account for from the fact that quantities of manure happened to stand on the soil where they are planted, and was well dug in last spring, and another cause may be that the sub-soil is clay, which would keep in supply all the surface water, which would leach down, giving it out during the dry months of July and August.

Peaches, of which I have about 175, make wood fast enough, but seem to die down during winter,—such was the case with mine; the summer of '48 my peaches grew well, and the wood appeared ripe when frost came on in the fall. This spring however, the withered branches showed the effect of the cold winter, and I applied the knife liberally; now, again, fine heads are forming, will they die down again? I am rather discouraged about peach raising. Apricots on the eastern fence do well, make wood finely, and as they are protected from the sun till afternoon, I anticipate no trouble from premature blossoming, or early frost.

Now, you have been all over my plantation—have seen Quince—Pear—Grape—Peach—showing fruit—you know also that Cherries have been abundant, Strawberries and Raspberries, have been as gracious to me as circumstances permitted, (and the latter indeed have been exceedingly liberal, as larger Antwerps I never saw.) Having seen what fruit I have, take a bird's-eye view of this little farm; first look at the thrifty, elegantly shaped trees, the finely growing vines, the "*tout ensemble*," in short; and when I again tell you, that fifteen months ago, my old friend there in the corner, the venerable oak alone lifted his mighty head to the clouds, and spread his giant arms, the only inhabitant of this two acre lot, I think you will say—what a change indeed, aye, and am I not well repaid for the time and labor! I am in truth.—The mere pleasure of visiting my horticultural colony—after

a perplexing day behind the counter, and exchanging a silent greeting, even when it may not be able to present me with a Bartlett, Frost Gage, or Royal George, is a sufficient return for all my labor. As long as the families are well and thriving, I am happy. Let me tell your readers, dear Mr. Editor, to go and do likewise; there is no hobby like a fruit hobby; get a piece of ground—dig—plant your trees—watch them—think of them—study into their wants, you will soon invest them with a soul, you will *think* they know you, as you kindly tie them up to a stake on a windy day, or carefully amputate a broken or bruised limb. And then too, if you feel sour because some fellow has cheated you out of a hundred dollars, go into your little orchard with spade or pruning knife, and you will soon forget it, I know you will.

Let me ask of you, Mr. Editor, or your readers, information regarding the character of the Strawberry leaf, whether the leaf is always serrated. I am now growing some seedlings from the Hovey, the berry from which I obtained the seeds measured about four inches, and the plants are all alike, two smooth edge and one deeply serrated leaf, the former round, the latter very unlike the strawberry leaf, more like an oak. I have looked into a few works but find nothing upon the character of leaves in this department of horticulture.

C. B. T.

List of Premiums

Awarded by the Michigan State Agricultural Society, at its First Annual Fair, held at Detroit, Sept. 25th, 26th and 27th, 1849.

CATTLE.

Best Durham Bull, 2 years and over.

I. Philips, Armada, Macomb co. 1st pr. \$10

E. N. Davenport, 2d " 5

Best Devon Bull, 2 years and upwards.

O. B. Blackmar, Moscow, Hills. 1st pr. \$10

F. B. Smith, Coldwater, 2d " 5

Best Native Bull 2 years old.

T. S. Sprague, Detroit, 1st premium, 10

Ambrose Burr, Plymouth, 2d do. 5

Best Bull over 2, without distinction of breed.

A. S. & L. Brooks, Novi, 1st premium, 10

No. 168, 2d do. 7

SHEEP.

Gannett Ramsdell, Plymouth, 3d pr. 5

Best Milk Cow.

Cyrus Fuller, Livonia, 1st premium, 8

Chas. Bissell, Springwells, 2nd do. 5

Col. Winder, Detroit, 3d do. 3

WORKING OXEN.

Gannett Ramsdell, Plymouth, 1st pr. 10

Chas. E. Stuart, Kalamazoo, 2d " 6

J. R. Monroe, VanBuren co. 3d " 3

Four year old fat cattle, fed on grass.

Jacob Westfall, Plymouth, 10

HORSES.

Best Draught Horses.

R. Ferguson, black horse Samson, 1st pr. 10

Richard Hawley, 2nd pr. 7

J. C. Huntington, horse Defiance, 3d pr. 4

Best Horse for all work.

F. Kies, Moscow, Young Morgan, 1st pr. 15

R. W. Philips, Cass co, Ivanhoe, 2nd " 10
Amos Hoag, Adrian, horse Turk, 3d " 3
Best Breeding Mares.

J. A. Austin, Plymouth, bay, 1st pr. 10

Edward Martin, Springwells, 2nd " 7

Charles Sly, Bloomfield, 3d " 4

Three year old Colts.

Geo. Chamberlain, "Young Zack," chestnut sorrel, Redford, 1st, 10

L. H. Merrick, Niles, 2d, 7

Asa Otis, "Giant," Greenfield, 3d, 4

Matched Geldings.

Chas. P. Bush, Liv. Co., 1st dis. pre. 10

O. B. Blackmar, Moscow, Hills. Co., 2d do.

Long Wooled Sheep.

Col. Prince, Sandwich, (only one entry) \$5.

Merinos and Grades.

Best buck over 18 months, J. F. Gilky,

Richland, Kal. Co., 1st pre. 5

Chas. E. Stuart, do. 2d 2½

Best pen of 5 Ewes 2 years old, do. do. 10

2d, W. S. Gilky, 5

Grades.

Wm. Ten Eyck, 5 m. Ewes, 1st. pre. 10

Calvin Akin, 5 Ewes and 5 Bucks, 2d. 5

Saxons.

Hen an Castle, Royal Oak, Buck, 1st p. 5

There were no middle-wooled Sheep on the ground. There were, however, some Southdowns, and the Executive Committee, considering them as coming in that distinction, award the first premium to John Kirk, Dearborn, \$10

Wm. Moiden, 5 Southdown Ewes, 5

SWINE.

Best breeding Sow over 18 months old,

J. Curr, 1st premium, \$6

Joseph Guy, Southfield, 2d do. 3

Best lot of Pigs, J. Curr, Redford, 1st do 4

J. Guy, Southfield, 2d do. 2

FARM IMPLEMENTS

Best Plough for general use, No. 21,

B. Starbuck, Troy, \$10

Best for stiff soils, No 3, A Smith, Birmingham,

5

For light sandy, No 20, B. Starbuck, Troy, 5

Best sub-soil, No, 1, do, do, 5

do side-hill, No, 3, do, do, 5

do steel, A. Plantz, Detroit, 5

do Lumber Wagon, J. E. Beebe, Jackson, 5

do Reaping Machine, T. S. Sprague, 5

Grain Cradle, R. Simmons, Farmington, 3

Best Horse Power, Geo. W. Merrell,

Bloomfield, 10

Threshing Machine, do do 10

Best Harrow, J. B. Springer, Livonia, 3

do Horse Rake, D. Swift, Detroit, 3

Corn and Turnip Planter, T. S. Sprague, 3

do Fanning Mill, A. Hyde, Watervliet, 3

do Hay Cutter, D. & W. S. Penfield, 3

do Corn Sheller, do 3

do Churn, H. Colton, Plymouth, 2

do Bee-hive, No. 116, 2

do Hand Rake, E. B. Root, Monroe, 1

do 12 Corn Brooms, Walters & Duncan, 1

do Field Roller, Wilder & Walker, 3

do Corn Cultivator, A. W. Ingraham, 3

do Wheat Drill, Seymour's, 3

do do Cultivator, H. Richmond, 3

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MICHIGAN FARMER.

WARREN ISHAM, EDITOR.

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Letter from the Editor.—No. 33.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 12, 1849.

The Great Fair.

Pleasant indeed was our passage down the Lake. The day, the boat, the company, every thing conspired to make the time pass pleasantly away. Milder skies were never mirrored back from the surface of Lake Erie, and a finer boat than the May Flower never floated upon its waters. There were three hundred cabin passengers on board, yet so capacious is she, and so conveniently arranged, that there was quite as much personal comfort, as though there had not been fifty. And what added much to the comfort and happiness of all concerned, was the gentlemanly, civil, and kind attentions of the Captain and Clerks, by which all were placed at their ease, and made to feel that the May Flower, for the time being, was their home; and a home it truly was, second only to the domestic hearth. It is taken for granted, that every man who takes passage upon the May Flower, is a gentleman, and every woman a lady, and all feel at liberty to stroll into whatever part of the boat they please, intermingling and indulging in free conversation with each other.

How different all this from those stiff, constrained, square and compass regulations so common upon our steamboats, and that stern knitting of the brow, and supercilious curl of the lip, so characteristic of their commanders and clerks, in the exercise of their "little brief authority." In such a place, it is impossible to breathe freely, and from it ease and comfort flee away as from a Bastile.

A few hours sufficed to bring us to Buffalo, and then, breakfast over, what a scramble for the cars! In a few minutes, a train of seventeen long passenger cars were filled to overflowing, and in a moment more, we were careering on our way. Onward, and onward we were borne swiftly along, and in a few short hours, a distance of a hundred and seventy-five miles, lying through one of the finest agricultural districts in the world, had been passed over; beautiful farms, with their extensive improvements, interspersed with occasional woodlands, now undulating like the waves of the sea, and now again, broken into hill

and dale, then terminating in a fertile plain; stretching itself away as far as the eye could reach, presented themselves, on the right hand and on the left, through the whole distance, save the first twenty-five miles, which is mostly a dead level, and presents fewer attractions.

And here we are in a jam—and such a jam! For two days and nights men women and children have been pouring in from every direction, and by every mode of conveyance which could be put in requisition. We have seen from six to seven thousand human beings piled away upon a single train of cars, first came the passenger cars, stuffed to their full capacity, then open racks, which extended the train some fifteen rods further, and upon which men, women and children, were crammed in endwise, in a perpendicular position, standing twelve or fifteen abreast, and just as thick as they could be stowed away—and then a large number of baggage cars, manned with seats, and crowded full.

And where did all this multitude find quarters—do you ask? *Quarters!* If you could get a place to change your linen within thirty miles of Syracuse, where you would be sure to be out of sight, you might think yourself fortunate.

On the morning of the 12th, a current of human beings was observed to proceed from the throng, like a gulph stream. Falling into it, we were borne along, and though we did not know where the show ground was located, we felt assured, that we should be carried, unerringly, to the spot—and so we were. It was on the high ground half a mile to the North of the city. Arriving within the enclosure, we stood upon an elevation which commanded a fine view. Some thirty rods to our right, stood "Mechanic's Hall," an immense structure, filled and surrounded with new and improved implements, and machines of every description. About the same distance in front of us, and a few rods apart, stood "Manufacturers Hall," and "Dairy Hall," and between us and them "the Speaker's Tent," while upon our left stood "the Floral Tent." Still further off upon our left, was a piece of woodland, which was the rendezvous of the stock; horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, &c.

The Floral Tent.—Although early in the morning of the first day of the exhibition, there were immense crowds, gathered around all the above named receptacles, particularly the "Floral Tent." As we had given ourselves up to float with the

current, and as the strongest current set in the direction of the Floral Tent, we were borne thitherward. The crowd entering the tent, passed entirely around, and went out near the place where they entered, the fruits, flowers &c., being arranged upon shelves, retiring back as they rose, upon the inside of the throng, as they passed around, forming, not exactly a circle, but an oblong, oval figure. Thus in passing entirely around, with their faces inward, they would have a full view of the exhibition. Into this throng we thrust ourselves, and were carried around by the moving mass. Never were we pressed into such a multiplicity of shapes before, and hope never to be again, and yet, strange to tell nearly half the mass were ladies!

From the fact that the fruit crop was generally cut off, we expected but a sorry display of fruits, but we were happily disappointed. The display was quite imposing, especially of peaches, pears, plums, and grapes. One of the best collections of fruit was from Northern Illinois. Another of the best was from John Morse Esq., of Cayuga bridge, and another from J. Dougall Esq. of Amherstburgh. Elwanger & Barry, of Rochester, also had a very fine collection.

In the very centre of the tent, inside the circular shelves, containing the fruits and flowers, and elevated above them was a platform, surrounded by a railing. Upon this platform stood the floral temple, being a canopy of evergreens, lined underneath with silk, and resting upon eight pillars, covered all over with evergreens, the structure being, we should judge, some twelve feet high. There were many other beautiful things in that sanctum, and we almost envied the favored few, who were admitted there, the high privilege they enjoyed, as we looked up from below, not dreaming that we should soon be one of them. But there are strange mutations of fortune in this world of ups and downs. And certainly it was an enviable position to occupy, overlooking the entire crowd, as well as the whole array of fruits and flowers. And here we found one of the most interesting objects which the show ground presented. It was designed as a present to President Taylor, and consisted of a mountain landscape, composed of artificial rock, covered with moss, with trees here and there growing between the rocks, the whole enclosed in a glass case, which was filled with birds of every description, peculiar to our climate, that had been taken by the person who

got it up, and so preserved by stuffing or otherwise, that they appeared in all the charms of living beauty. And to crown the scene of mingled beauty and sublimity there was a fountain in full play, issuing from a ledge of rocks. This fountain was fed from a can attached to the back side of the case, and which only needs to be replenished once in twenty-four hours. This curiosity was gotten up by a Mr. Hurst, of Utica, and in the absence of General Taylor, it is to be presented to Mr. Clay.

And here we found our rail-road acquaintance, J. Morse Esq. of Cayuga Bridge, (with whom the readers of the Farmer have been made acquainted) in charge of his fine collection of fruits. And here too we made the acquaintance of some distinguished personages whose names we may mention hereafter.

Observing some fine clusters of Sweet-water grapes, we made some inquiries in regard to their culture, and were told by the individual who raised them (whose residence is at Onondaga Hollow) that he had no trouble in raising them in the open air, upon young vines, but that after bearing two or three years, it was all over with them, the mildew destroying the fruit. Nor did it remedy the evil, though it helped the matter somewhat, to cut away the old wood.

Another individual, Mr. Bryan, of the Buffalo Nursery, was discoursing with a person standing by, about the same time, upon the impropriety of robbing the fruit of its appropriate nutriment by cutting away the leaves, to let in the sun, as the fruit could not but suffer from it. Yes, said we, if the doctrine, that the leaves are the lungs of the plant, as appears from the most incontestable proof, be true, it must be so. In exemplification of the truth of this remark, take the following instance. B. B. Moore Esq. of Detroit, has a magnificent grape vine, spreading itself over one side of his house, which is at this time, richly laden with fruit. After the clusters were formed, a cow entering the enclosure ate off the leaves entirely, within her reach, but left the fruit unmolested. The consequence is, that upon the portion of the vine which was beyond the reach of the animal, (which constitutes the most of it,) never were finer clusters developed, while upon the small portion from which the leaves were removed, the clusters dwindled away, and have come to nothing, and that too up to the very line of separation,

between the mutilated and unmutilated portion.

Mechanic's Hall.—Floating with the crowd, we next found ourselves at Mechanic's Hall, surrounded with all sorts of inventions, from a broom handle upwards. Of farming implements, there was a great variety, but of these the most magnificent collection was that of Mr. Emery, of Albany. Of plows and cultivators, there was variety enough to satisfy all sorts of tastes and notions; of corn shellers, straw cutters, and corn planters, enough to drive one crazy, to undertake to sit in judgment upon their respective merits; of drilling machines, reaping machines, threshing machines, and smut machines, an abundance; of cheese presses, hay presses, letter presses, and cider presses, not a few; of washing machines, churns and dog powers, any quantity; of door fixings, window fixings and well fixings, a good supply; of fire engines and steam engines, quite a display; of pumps and water rams, a large assortment; of buggies and farm waggons, a number of specimens; of stoves and culinary utensils, an almost endless variety; of mechanic's tools, horticultural tools, and the lesser agricultural tools, no lack; of church bells and all sorts of bells, enough to make one sick of music; of mills many sorts; of cradles and horse rakes, a plenty; "and other things too numerous to mention."

We have given this running sketch, that our readers may have some general idea of the multiform improvements in the mechanic arts here exhibited. Hereafter we shall enter more into detail, and specify the various improvements, which are likely to become beneficial to the race. Suffice it to say, in passing, that to see them, was enough to give one an exalted idea of the mechanical genius and skill of our countrymen.

Manufacturers' Hall.—From *Mechanic's Hall* we were borne along with the tide to Manufacturers' Hall, and here again a rich scene opened upon us. It was here that the taste and ingenuity of the ladies, was chiefly displayed, and as they received a finer finish from the forming hand of the Creator, than the other sex, it is but meet that they should be capable of executing more exquisite workmanship. And so they are, and here is evidence enough of it, truly, in the splendid specimens of embroidery, shell work, net work, paintings, &c., &c., as exhibited in the table covers, shawls, chair backs and seats, ottomans,

bed spreads, window curtains, &c. &c. Upon the other side of the stand were specimens of woolen cloths, flannels, carpeting, cabinet ware, pianos, &c., &c. And here was to be seen one of the most interesting spectacles on the ground. It consisted of the likenesses of a family of children carved entire from blocks of wood; and never did we see any thing which presented a more striking resemblance to real life—far more so, than any busts of wax work, plaster of Paris, or any thing else we ever saw, and yet they were the result of the first effort of a young artist, whose residence is in Evans, Erie Co. not far from Buffalo. They were the likenesses of the children of Dr. Marvin, of Buffalo. Here also we found specimens of the indestructible fire proof paint from Ohio, which has become so celebrated. Some fine specimens of broadcloths were here to be seen. One piece, particularly, from a Utica manufactory, would vie with any foreign fabrics we have ever seen. And here too we found the best piece of white flannel we ever saw; it was remarkably fine and soft, and at the same time very thick and heavy. Nor must we omit to mention an object which attracted no little notice, though mournful to behold. It is no more nor less than a coffin, cast from some kind of composition of different metals, in which it is said bodies may be kept in a remarkable state of perservation for a long time. It is cast in an ornamental style, and shaped very much like the human body. It is patented.

Dairy Hall.—From Manufacturers' Hall to Dairy Hall, our steps were few, and here was the butter and the cheese, and the salt. The cheese were noble in size and appearance, but as to their qualities we are not permitted to record our judgment, though we doubt not they were as good as they looked. The butter was nice, very nice, in appearance, though some of it did not taste very nice, being a little rancid. But the salt manufacturers of Syracuse improved the opportunity to make a most splendid display of their great staple.—There were many specimens of the article in a most beautifully crystallised state, procured from solar evaporation in the open air, salt of a far better quality being thus procured than by the boiling process. A ground barrel of it presented the appearance of superfine flour.

In one corner of this hall were the various specimens of superfine flour which had been sent in from different mills to compete

for premiums—also specimens of wheat and other grains.

Stock department.—Of stock, there are some noble specimens, nay, many, consisting of horses, neat cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, &c.

Of horses there is a splendid assortment. There is the heavy English draft horse, and more compact, and equally powerful, Norman horse, the fleet hunting horse, the noble Morgan horse, the young Eclipse, the Virginia racer, &c. &c.

Of cattle there is a great variety, consisting of Durhams, Devoniess, Herefords, and Natives. There is a bull as big as an elephant, though of course, coarsely made. He is said to weigh forty hundred, but of the truth of it we know nothing. There is a pair of working oxen, whose weight is over sixty hundred, and very handsome, a heifer whose weight we cannot specify, but she is a most extraordinary animal—and what would you think if we should tell you, that there are suckling calves here as heavy as their dams?

Of sheep there is a good display, but aside from the flock of the Bingham's from Vermont, there is nothing superior to what we can show in Michigan. The Bingham flock, however, were the admired of all admirers. They are French Merinoes, imported. The whole flock averaged some fifteen pounds a head, unwashed, which Mr. B. said would be equal to eleven pounds a head, washed clean.

Representation from Michigan.—There is a fine horse upon the ground belonging to Mr. Vaun, from Jackson, Michigan, which we understand has been sold to a gentleman in Utica for four hundred dollars, to match another horse. We find here also Newell French Esq., of Detroit, with the Michigan subsoil plow, (Smith's patent, of Birmingham,) the right to which, for the United States, he has purchased. It is much admired by many, as being the very thing that is needed. Prof. Mapes remarked to us, that he thought it was admirably adapted to the worn out lands of New Jersey.

We received, the other day, from S. Woodruff, Esq., of Richland, Kalamazoo Co. a number of superior Orange Quincies, remarkable both for size and beauty. We had them deposited in Floral Hall, at the Fair, where they attracted much attention, and we doubt not commanded a premium. They were sold with the rest of the fruit exhibited, for the benefit of the cause.

More of our State Fair.

As we have recently attended the famous New York State Fair, it may be interesting to our readers to know how they compare with each other. Some will no doubt think it inexpedient to institute such a comparison, as it would be comparing small things with great, much to the disadvantage of the former. Of course we could not make such a display as the great State of New York, and yet in many things, we are bold to say, we have beat her, big as she is.

In the mechanical department, the department devoted to farm implements, and new and useful inventions, they far exceeded us, although it cannot be denied that we did well. In cattle and horses, they excelled us by far, so far as numbers and quality are concerned, although it must be confessed, that we had some horses which would come pretty well up to any thing they had there. Their working oxen, cows and calves, were superior to ours, and so were their bulls. We did not see, however, a finer two year old bull than the one exhibited from Macomb county. In sheep, we should think they did not excel us, except in numbers. They also excelled us in swine.

In domestic manufactures, particularly the department in which the taste, industry and skill of the ladies is displayed, we exceeded them so far, that to compare theirs with ours, would be, indeed to compare small things with great, although until we had seen ours, we thought they had done well. In quilts, coverlets, and embroidery, we have left them far in the back ground.

We have excelled them also in the Floral Hall, in the taste with which it was got up, and also in the fruits, flowers and vegetables exhibited. And they had nothing to correspond with the exhibition of the fine arts, in the building appropriated to that purpose.

They excelled us, of course, in the number of people in attendance. We hardly know what estimate to put upon the number present here. Our neighbor, of the Bulletin, estimated the number present in the city from abroad, on Wednesday, at thirty thousand, and that was about the estimate we had formed in our own mind.

In reference to the above comparative view of the two Fairs, we may add, that it corresponds with the estimate of others who were present upon both occasions, among whom was J. Dougall, Esq. of Canada, who was one of the judges both there and here.

A gentleman who attended the first Fair of the State of New York, only some seven years ago, when their population was quadruple of ours, remarked to us, that ours far excelled it. Another gentleman remarked, that it excelled the third Fair of that great State.

We are happy to learn, that many high grade sheep from Vermont, have been sold, during the Fair, to our Farmers. Bingham sold five French Merinoes, three for 200 and two for \$175 a head, and many others at less prices. Pratt sold one buck for \$200, and a few others for smaller prices. Mr. Hawley of this city bought two of Bingham's French Merinoes.

In awarding the premiums, the judges no doubt, in many cases, found it difficult to make up their decision, the claims of the respective exhibitors being so nearly balanced. Their duty was a difficult and delicate one, and it is too much to expect, that, in all cases, they have given satisfaction. Each of the exhibitors doubtless had some expectation of a premium, and of course the greater part must be disappointed. But let not this disappointment either sour or discourage you, for that would prove you unworthy. Perhaps you didn't try to beat, didn't take time to prepare, and if so, you ought to be beaten, and it will be a good lesson to you, and we hope it will not be lost upon you.

We understood, that much more stock than was exhibited was brought in, but not taken upon the ground, because the owners apprehended from what they saw, that they would not get the premium—sorry for that.

We heard great numbers say, that if they had supposed there would have been no better animals of some particular kinds, they would certainly have brought theirs, for they could have taken the premium.—We heard the same remark in reference to other things. No doubt multitudes were deterred from exhibiting from similar motives, and next year we shall expect to see them all upon the ground.

The number of single tickets (shilling) sold at the Fair, was fourteen thousand, amounting to \$1,750. The number of membership tickets (one dollar) was fourteen hundred, making \$3,150, a sum sufficient, doubtless, to cover all the expenses—a pretty good beginning.

We have said nothing of the plowing match. It came off on Thursday at ten o'clock. Only three teams were entered,

one by Mr. Joseph A. Peck, of Pontiac, who plowed his quarter acre in thirty-eight minutes, one by Mr. Andrews, of this city, who plowed his in forty-three minutes, and one by Mr. Beasley, of Waterford who occupied fifty eight-minutes. The premium was awarded to Mr. Andrews. All of them plowed handsomely.

Thus has passed off our first State Fair. It has happily disappointed the expectations of many, given courage to the timid, faith to the doubting, decision to the wavering, and nerve to the irresolute. Thus has an interest been awakened, an impulse given, which, we trust, will tell with great power upon the cause in future years. A good beginning this for so youthful a state. May it not prove a precocious development to be followed by a sad re-action, the result of spasmodic action, ending in a collapse. But may our progress be onward, and may this and every succeeding State Fair, be but the harbinger of greater things to come.

List of Premiums

(Concluded from page 295.)

do Collection of farm implements, home manufacture, B. H. Brainard,	5
do lot Edge Tools, J. Burnes & Co. dis. pre.	
do Grain Dryer, W. O. Hughes, dis. pre.	
Hay Scales, Duryel & Forsyth, dis. pre.	
PLOWING MATCH.	
H. R. Andrews, Detroit, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre in 43 minutes, 1st pre.	\$10
J A Peck, Pontiac, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre in 38 minutes, 2d pre.	
Wm. Besly, Waterford, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre in 58 minutes.	
Plow used by Andrews, Eagle N. C. Nourse, Ruggles & Mason, Boston.	
Plow used by Peck, Starbrick's No. 21.	
do do do Besley, Eagle do 22, Nourse, Ruggles & Mason, Boston.	

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

J. Griffith, Farmington, Cheese, 1st pre.	\$5
John Trowbridge, Southfield, Cheese, dis. pre.	
Jeremiah Scott, Plymouth, do do do	
Best lot Butter in rolls, Mrs J B Hunt, Pont. do in crocks, J Chamberlain, Redford, Cyrus, Fuller, Livonia.	5
Jas. Smith, Greenfield. do do	
J. Kirk, Dearborn. do do	
C. S. Gulley, do do do	
S. Goodwin, Royal Oak. do do do	
R. C. Walker, Grosse Point. do do do	

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Best pr. Woolen Blankets, Mrs. J. Jones, Dearborn, Two pr. Plaid Woolen Blankets, O Parker, Detroit.	\$3
1 pair White do do Mrs. Wm. Cook, Detroit.	2
1 piece White Flannel, B. Phelps, Waterford, Oakland Co.	3
1 piece 2 ply Ingrain Carpeting, J Henderson, Pontiac.	
1 piece striped Carpeting, super colored, A E Ames, Kal. Co.	2
1 piece Ingrain Carpeting, Mrs J Niles, Troy	1
1 do do rag do A Randolph, Northville, 3	
1 do stripe do do A Gregg, Detroit, 2	
1 do do Lucy Markham, Northville	1
1 do do Mrs Stevens, Northville, 1	
1 pair Ladies' Woolen Stockings, Mrs J Bailey, Troy.	1
2 pair Ladies' do do C H Sawyer, G. Blanc	

1 pair large sized Worsted Stockings, Mrs. J. Warner, Plymouth	
1 Rug, Mrs. W. Cook, D. troit	2
1 do Miss Lyon, do	1
1 pair Boots, E Farnsworth, do	2
1 do do 2d quality, P. Babillion, Detroit, Lot Brushes, Eddy & Bro.	1
1 Coat, H. Glover, Detroit, dis. pre.	
Morocco and Lamb Skin, Ladue, do do do	
Shawls, D Kellogg, do do	
do J J Cook, Maumee, do do	
Fancy Baskets, N W Morgan, do do	
Organ Piano, Mr. Nutting, Romeo, do do	
1 Piano, A Schonacker, Detroit, 3	
Copper marking plat, Mr. Morgan, Detroit, 1	
Mammoth Bird Cage, J C Baughman, do 1	
1 Double Harness, P W Gage, Ypsilanti, 2	
Bour's Boot Last, H. Bovie, Plymouth, 1	
Harness and Sole Leather, Ladue & Eldred, 1	
Moddel of grain Drill, B. Bartlett, Novi, 2	
2 Barrels Cider, Cyrus Clark, dis. pre.	
NEEDLE, SHELL AND WAX WORK.	
Best ornamented Needle Work, Mrs. J. Apple, Detroit, \$2	
Ottoman cover, Mrs. Trowbridge, Detroit, 2	
Group of Flowers, Mrs. R. W. Van Fossen, Ypsilanti; 2	
Best variety Worsted work, Mrs. B. G. Stimson, Detroit, 2	
Woolen Shawl, Mrs. J. T. Wilder, Nankin, 2	
Worked Quilt, Mrs. F. Buhl, Detroit, 2	
White do, Mrs. C. H. Sawyer, G. Blanc, 2	
Best silk patchwork Quilt, Miss Mary S. Palmer, Detroit, (premium) 2	
Straw Bonnet, T. B. Eldred, 1st p. 2	
Lace Cape, Mrs. G. B. Pease, Detroit, 2	
Ornamental Shell Work, Mrs. E. Bingham, Detroit, 2	
Wax Flowers, Mrs. S. Wilder, Detroit 2	
Hair Work, Mrs. D. Lemeche, dis. p.	
Silk Quilt, Mrs. Taylor, Chicago, do	
Ottoman, Mrs. E. Willard, Detroit, do	
Net Work Quilt, Mrs. T. Catton, Detroit, do	
Worsted Work, Mrs. J. G. Hill, Detroit, do	
Crochet Bonnet, Mrs. S. Barstow, Detroit, do	
Silk and Worsted Work, Miss Gammage, Detroit	
Crochet Shawl, Mrs. Montgomery, Detroit	
Woolen Shawl, A Barker, Redford	
White Quilt, J. R. Kellogg, Allegan	
House Furniture equal to best French, Howard & Avery, Detroit	
FINE ARTS.	
T. D. Jones, Busts and Statuary	dis. pre.
Duncanson, Paintings	do
Martin, Daguerreotypes	do
W. C. North, do Ann Arbor	do
FRUITS.	
Best variety and greatest number of table Apples, J. Dougall, 1st premium	\$5
E. D. Lay, Ypsilanti, 2nd pre.	3
Best single variety, E. D. Lay, 1st pre.	3
C. Clark, Macomb 2nd pre.	1
Best variety winter Apples, Hubbard & Davis, Troy 1st pre.	
E. D. Lay 2nd pre.	
Best variety Pears, J. Dougall 1st pre.	
B. G. Stimson, Detroit 2nd pre.	
Best 6 varieties of Peaches, C. D. Hoyt	
Best 12 Peaches, Dr. Cobb, Detroit 1st pre.	
Hubbard & Davis, Troy 2nd pre,	
Best seedling Peaches, — Dary, Macomb Co. 1st pre.	
J. Dougall 2nd pre.	
Best collection Plums, — Adrian 1st pre.	
do, 2nd pre.	
Best collection Nectarines, Dr. Cavalli, Detroit 1st pre.	
Best Portugal Quince, A. L. Stevens, Nankin 12 best varieties, Hubbard & Davis, Troy 2nd	
Best collection native groups grown in the open air, J. O. Holmes, Detroit 1st pre.	
Hubbard & Davis, Troy 2nd pre.	
Best single variety, J. S. Bagg, Detroit	
do Foreign, G. Aspinall	
FLOWERS.	
Best variety of Flowers, Langelier & Mixer, Detroit	2
do do Dahlias, Wm. Adair	2
do 10 dissimilar blooms, J. Dougall	1
do collection Green-House Plants, J. Ford De- troit	2
do Floral Design, Mrs. Geo. Duffield, Detroit	2
do round bouquet, Susan Strong	1
do flat do Wm. Adair	1
Boquet Roses, Mrs. B. G. Stimson, Detroit dis. pre.	
Floral design, Langelier & Mixer	1
Round bouquet, B. G. Stimson	1
Moss basket, Mrs. Mark Norris, Ypsilanti	1
Stephen's pears, C. Clark	1
6 bottles native Wine, Hubbard & Davis, Troy	3
do Currant and Honey Wine, B. G. Stimson	2
Detroit Horticultural Society, through their committee of decoration for Floral Hall	10
VEGETABLES.	
6 best stalks Celery, S. Dunn, Plymouth	\$2
3 do Cauliflowers, T. S. Sprague, Detroit	1
6 do Blood Beets, W. Y. Patterson	1
6 do Parsnips, W. Crabb, Detroit	1
12 do Onions, do do	1
3 do Cabbages, do do	1
12 do Tomatoes, J. Ford, do	1
2 do Purple Egg-Plants, do	1
12 do Sweet Potatoes, T. S. Sprague	1
do $\frac{1}{2}$ peck Lima Beans, J. B. Stringer	1
do bunch Double Parsley, J. Ford do	1
3 do Squashes, Pearuses	1
do Pumpkins	
do greatest variety of vegetables, J. C. Holmes	3
do do Seedling Potatoes, G. C. Williams	
2 Egg-Plants, Egans, Chicago, discretionary premium	
1 peck Black Spanish Radishes, T. S. Sprague, dis. pre.	
1 Mangold Wurzel, W. T. Howell, Jonesville, dis. pre.	
1 White Sugar Beet, 134 lbs. do do dis. pre.	
9 Pumpkins on one vine, aggregate weight 3054 lbs. S. Dunn Plymouth, dis. pre.	
1 bushel flesh-colored Potatoes from an acre producing 4.0 bushels, A. B. Gulley, Dearborn, dis. pre.	
12 Tomatoes, E. W. Peck, Troy, dis. pre.	
2 Spanish Water-Melons, W. Knowlton, Dearborn, d. p.	
Corn—Judge Bond of Niles, presented the best sample of Corn	
FIELD CROPS.	
Flour.	
Niles & Barkham, Rochester City Mills, 1st premium	\$5
P. Pandorf, Strait's Mills, 2nd premium	3
D. Sloan & Co., Dover Mills, 3d premium	2
J. Farmer Turner's Mills, discretionary premium	
Parker & Daily, Argo, do do do	
Cushman, Cushman's do do do	
Corn Meal.	
Parker & Daily, Argo Mills, 1st premium	2
Wheat.	
Best Winter Wheat, (white flint,) W. F. Bramble, Northville	5
W. C. Hughes, Dixboro', Dwarf Wheat, dis. premium	
Dougherty, Tuscany, Winter do do do	
Best sample Oats, J. D. Springer	2
Potato Oats, C. Clark, discretionary premium	
Best Corn, 1 bushel, J. B. Springer	3
Eight-rowed Corn, 120 bushels, shelled eight-rowed per acre, J. Holmes Agnew, Ann Arbor, 1st premium	5
128 bushels per acre, Yellow Dent, in ear, Wm. Heart, Ypsilanti, 2nd premium	3
Best 2 acres Potatoes, 420 bushels per acre, A. B. Gulley, 1st premium	5
Best do do 3.0 do do Mark Norris, Ypsilanti, 2nd premium	3
BEST ESSAY UPON THE CULTURE OF WHEAT.	
John G. Morse, Ann Arbor \$10	
Several others upon other subjects, returned, not complying with the objects of the Society.	
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.	
(Discretionary Premiums)	
Illuminated Bible and Leger, A. S. Bagg, Detroit	
Case of Silver Ware, Valentine & Crewell, do	
1 case of Gold Pens, Piquette & Fairchild, do	
2 Wigs, Wm. Clay, do	
1 case of Dental Instruments and set or Teeth, Whiting & Brother, Detroit	
1 set of Teeth, G. P. Bennett, Jackson	
Copper boiler and Tea-Kettle, Goodrich, Ann Arbor	
1 Fire Pump and piece Crotchet Copper Pipe, Lewis Frumville, Detroit	
1 log Cow Bell, O. Starr, Royal Oak	
1 Washing Machine, —	
1 Cider Mill and Vress, N. G. Renwick	
Pressed Brick, A. Wood, Springwells	
Brass Sieve and Iron Wire, W. Snow, Detroit	
Edge Tools, J. Barnes & Co., Coldwater	
2 box Clothing Pins, —, Romeo	
2 Bench Screws, J. Griswold & Son, Detroit	
1 lot Rakes, C. C. Farren, Romeo	
Rotary Force Pump, H. W. Clark, Brockport, N. York	
Vulcanized Rubber Hose, from Boston Belting Company	
Banning's Body Brage	
Smith's new and improved Ventilating Smut Machine, Troy, N. Y., was highly spoken of by the Committee, as a superior article.	

Calhoun County Fair.

We had expected to be present at the County Fair which was held at Marshall on the 20th and 21st of September, and were in fact, but not until it was nearly over with. However, we were there in time to see that the thing had gone off well. All seemed to be satisfied with the exhibition as highly creditable for the first one. The exhibition of stock, cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, &c., of agricultural and horticultural products and implements, and of articles of domestic manufacture, was said to be quite imposing the first day. There were judged to be as many as twelve hundred people present, which, for a single county, and on occasion of its first Fair, is certainly a large number, and a good degree of enthusiasm is said to have prevailed among them. The address of Lieutenant Governor Fenton was delivered on the first day, and was highly spoken of. It is to be published.

Calhoun is one of the very best agricultural counties in the state, and the farmers in that county generally rank high for intelligence and enterprise. The cause is in good hands there, and we have no fears that it will go backwards.

And Marshall too is one of the best built villages in the state, and pleasantly located. We do not know the number of inhabitants, but we should think from two to three thousand. It has three flouring mills, with some ten or twelve run of stone, a woolen manufactory, an oil mill, foundry, &c. &c.

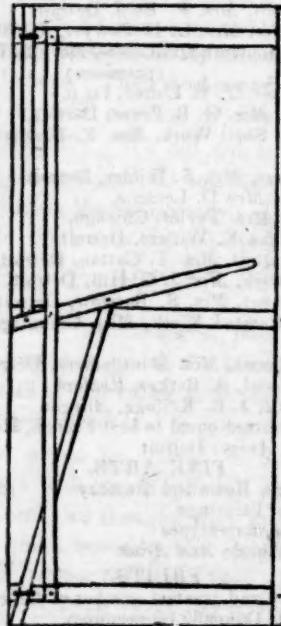
For the Michigan Farmer.

LE ROY, Sept. 6, 1849.

MR. EDITOR:—In the last No. of the Farmer, J. S. of Southfield, informs us of a contrivance for fastening barn doors, in a minute and a half, wherein the "heavy scantling" is dispensed with, and two light bars are substituted in its place, which he thinks is worthy of a patent. As he failed to tell how the bars were arranged, I was almost inclined to think he intended to rob the farmer of the invention, by securing the patent to himself.

As I have a contrivance for fastening my doors in less than a minute, with more ease and convenience than the heavy scantling, I will give you a description of it, also present a rude cut of it, that you may the more easily understand it. Take a piece of 3 by 4 scantling, 6 inches less in length, than the width of the door; make a mortice in the narrowest side, about 2 inches

from the end, and another in the opposite side 12 inches from the centre of the first; then take two pieces of 1½ inch flooring, ash or some other hard timber, and frame them into these mortices so loose as to allow them 1½ inch play at each end of the mortice; bore a hole through the scantling on the 4 inch side, half way, between the mortices, and fasten it to the middle girt of the door frame, so that the upper slide will be within 2 inches of the edge of the door; put a stay lath from the upper girt of the door to the lower girt, and let the pin which fastens the scantling to the door pass through it to keep it to its place—make each slide pass through a substantial staple, one placed in the upper and the other in the lower girt, so as to hold the door firm and guide the slide to its mortice in the beam above, and the floor below.



The cut represents the door as unfastened. When the lever is brought down even with the girt, each slide will be inserted in its mortice, and simply raising it up unfastens the door.

The other door is fastened to it with a latch, so that it can be opened on either side.

H. N.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Potatoes.

DELTA, EATON Co., Sept. 1st, 1849.

MR. EDITOR:—My knowledge of potatoes is not very extensive, I can't tell why they rot, although I have tracked up much that has been said about the potatoe rot, all the whys and wherfores appear as yet to be chimerical, and I think the rot has again made its appearance amongst us, though not as yet to be general. What

little I know about planting potatoes, differs somewhat from Mr. Howe of the August number. I am strong in the belief that if a potatoe is ripe, it is of little account what size it is for planting. One spring I was compelled to buy potatoes, and could find none for sale, except some a cooper had in a barrel, not one larger than a hen's egg and from that size down to the size of hazel nuts: the largest we took for table use; the balance I planted after cutting some of them into two or three or more pieces, and from two bushels and a half of that seed we had, when dug in the fall, three hundred and forty bushels of as fine potatoes as need be. Again, last year when planting beets, I found a very small eye of a potatoe, I stuck it instead of a beet seed; when weeding the beets I espied the potatoe plant rather feeble, but I kept it clear and gave it a chance, and in the fall dug from that one hill thirty two good potatoes, some of them weighing a pound each. I could say much more in confirmation of what is stated above, but enough for the present.

Amount of seed per acre.—I have become satisfied that farmers generally sow too much seed to the acre of wheat and oats, and plant too much seed for potatoes. I am sure that half a bushel of wheat to the acre is better than more. Many farmers wish to sow one and a half or two bushels to the acre, which practice, in my estimation, is nearly allied to keeping a large stock, on a small amount of forage. I have sowed oats at the rate of ten quarts to the acre, and harvested from the same at the rate of ninety bushels to the acre, and the same year, side by side, at the rate of two and a half bushels to the acre, and harvested at the rate of sixty bushels per acre.

Transmutation.—Now, friend Isham, I do not think you are in want of any help on the subject of transmutation, yet I will state some facts which came under my observation whilst I was strong in the faith that wheat never turned to chess. In the first settlement of Michigan, I think in the fall of 1824, H. B. Smith, who was then a resident of Michigan, came to my house in Ontario Co. N. Y. and said he wanted some wheat that was clean to take to Michigan for seed, that all the wheat in Michigan was very foul, and after much examination he took his wheat from my barn because it was the cleanest he could find. He took it to Michigan and Solomon Walker obtained about five bushels of the same, and

sowed it on a piece of new land, 20 miles in a dense forest. The next year I moved to Michigan and located next lot to Walker. He had a good piece of wheat, but in harvesting, it shelled some, and there were many heads left on the ground, which fact was a great annoyance to his peace. Having immigrated from New Hampshire, and having never before raised a crop of wheat his frugal and economical habits put his mind on a plan to prevent the loss. He at once resolved to have another crop of wheat, on the same ground, said there was seed enough, and it was good and ready sowed. He took his team and dragged the ground thoroughly, and sure enough, it looked well in the fall, and in the spring more promising than any other piece in the neighborhood, but when it came to heading, it was about all chess; he had a heavy crop with scarce twenty heads of wheat in a large bundle.

Now for oats.—A. C. Walker had a piece of land chopped in the summer of 1832, the next spring he cleared it and planted some to corn, and sowed the balance, about five acres, to oats, and sowed timothy seed for meadow. This field was in fair view from my door. He had rather a bad time for gathering his oats. The next year I thought his grass looked remarkably well, but just before time to mow, behold he had a fine crop of chess! I asked him what he sowed last year with his oats, he said nothing, but after sowing his oats, he sowed as clean timothy seed as could be, free from every thing. Now what will friend Gibbons and a thousand and one other scientific sticklers say to these facts? Perhaps they will say as a writer for the Ohio Farmer did in 1835, who, when I had stated them and asked for a rational solution, replied, that if I would be persevering and honest, I would be able to discover the why and wherefore. He had consulted a man renowned for his scientific attainments and asked him if wheat did under any circumstances turn to chess? Oh no! was the reply, did you ever know a cow turn to a horse! and so the matter ended.

ERASTUS INGERSOLL.

Crops in Kalamazoo county.—Extract of a letter from O. C. Hill, Esq., to the editor of the Michigan Farmer, dated Kalamazoo, Aug. 14:

Wheat and oats are very light in this county. Potatoes are light, but the weather is now quite favorable for the crop, and it may yet improve. Corn is lighter than usual, and less in quantity on the ground. Wheat will not be likely to average more than ten bushels per acre in the county.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

From the Boston Cultivator.

MARRIAGE.

Mr. Editor:—Having read much in your paper on the important subject of "marriage," I thought I would write a few lines, although possibly I may add nothing to what has already been said. I perfectly agree with "Laura Pry" in many things, although not in all. Like her I love freedom; I dearly love wild rambles o'er hill and dale; and by the sea side I could wander for hours together, viewing the beauties of nature. I too have "planted corn in days lang-syne;" but I do not agree with her in desiring to be an "old maid"—that is not my idea of freedom at all. I would not have her think that I would "take up" with "any one," just for the sake of being married. Oh no not I. But should I ever be so fortunate as to meet with one who (I think) truly loves me, and that I can love, according to my idea of love, then I will give up freedom, (so far as it lies in unmarried life) to "Laura Pry," or any one else, who wishes for it. The freedom of single blessedness will do very well while one is young and enjoying good health; but when age and disease come creeping on, 'tis then one feels their lonely condition, and one would then feel, there was more "freedom" in having a husband and children to care for and comfort them. Do not think that I despise old maids, I respect them all, and many of them I love dearly; but I think some of them are irritable, and perhaps unhappy. "Laura Pry" wishes to know if we New England girls believe ourselves the "cowardly, helpless" things that D. M. E. represents us to be? I for one, do not think, as a general thing, woman has more perseverance than man; and she will often-times endure adversity, with more fortitude. As to a woman who marries for love, giving up freedom, to that I cannot agree; it appears to me that, instead of relinquishing her freedom she enjoys it more perfectly than ever. But if she is married (as "Lizzie of Dumville" says) through fear of bearing the appellation of "old maid," or for money, fame, or power, or any thing else but true love, then indeed she sells her "freedom," and deserves to become a slave to the man to whom she has so meanly sold herself, and who, perhaps, she deceives, by making him believe she marries him from affection. I am sorry that "Ina" did not give her opinion more fully; but from the tenor of her remarks, I do not think that she agrees with "Laura." I, for my part, think that I shall take the advice of "G. A. S. J." "not to let a good smart young man go away with a broken heart, for the sake of being an independent old maid." I hope we shall hear from "Laura Pry" again; and she must forgive me for saying, that I do not think it would take very much persuasion to lead her to give up the resolution of being a blessing to the human race by remaining an old maid.

LIZZIE, of Rocky Lane.

Benevolence.

A benevolent mind is a happy one, it cannot well be otherwise, for it is a law of our nature to be made happy by making others so. But a selfish mind is as sure to be an unhappy one; the worst elements in a man's nature are stirred up against his peace thereby, such as envy, jealousy, pride, hatred, and the like, and lead him to deception, fraud, robbery, murder, and every other evil work. These evil passions and evil acts cannot exist with a truly benevolent man; he loves to see others happy, and he therefore delights to make them so; hence there can be no temptation to any act or feeling of injustice. Their happiness is his also, and he therein finds the truth of that divine saying, "It is more blessed to give than to receive." And not unfrequently it is found, that in the providence of God, the liberal soul is made fat. John Bunyan, that queer old divine, who has presented many moral truths in his "similitude of a dream," had very correct views on this subject; and when he set his pilgrims at the Interpreter's house to cracking nuts and "telling riddles," he puts forth the following in his own peculiar style of verse:

"There was a man though some did count him mad,
The more he cast away, the more he had."

The benevolent man would have no difficulty in finding out the solution of this riddle, his own experience has already furnished an answer; he knows that for every act of his in which he has cast his bread upon the waters, he has received a rich reward, and if not in like kind, which is often the case, it has been in the true enjoyment of doing good and making others happy, more than tenfold. Works of benevolence always pay good interest, and happy is he who makes such investments.

Life and Flowers.—There are species of flowers which can bear the hot sun and the ruffling winds of the world, and which flourish as fairly in the crowded saloons whither they are conveyed, as in the secluded repositories of their native woods. But there are others, and these are the finer and purer sorts, which expand their blossoms only in the shade, and which never exhale their fragrance but to those only who seek them, amidst the peaceful shelter of the scenes which gave them birth.—Hence it is that they blossom unnoticed and unadmired by the heedless and by the busy, who either will not employ the care, or do not possess the leisure which is requisite to discover and admire their hidden beauties. So in life, we find the sweetest and purest hearts in calm retirement; and when obtained how precious they are!

Kind Words.—Sometimes there is a power almost magical in a soothing word, a kind look, a pleasant smile, a compassionate manner.

"Then deem it not an idle thing,
A pleasant word to speak;
The face you wear, the words you bring,
A heart may heal, or break."

Chemistry and Physiology of Life.

Physiology treats of function—Chemistry involves function as connected with the exhibition of vitality. In our investigations into the science of life, Chemistry has been an inseparable companion—an invaluable guide. She leads us into a new world; penetrates among the minutest forms of matter and lays the gigantic forces of the universe at our feet. She touches things without life, and they spring into existence. She groups manifold forms in the natural world and disperses them at her pleasure by introducing new affinities. She supports the delicate life of the plant, and holds in her keeping the very breath of our nostrils. We submit the tissues of our bodies to her analysis, and the ybow to her supremacy; and yield up their vital forces.—While she contributes to the perpetuation of life by evolving changes essential to the physical growth; she is likewise first to prey upon the economy, directly the superior force is withdrawn. In her eagerness she will outstrip the young anatomist, and ere he has instituted his investigations upon the dead body, will have commenced her work of dissolution. In the organic world, changes are taking place perfectly analogous to those set up in the human frame after death. Atoms are continually entering into new combinations, yielding by a sort of preference to the solicitations of affinities superior to those already entering into their structure. In the animal economy, this tendency to the formation of new compounds among the tissues, is antagonized during life by the vital forces. The elements of the body are united together in complex forms; hence the facility with which they may be disengaged, conformably to the law which generally disposes them in linear groups. Thus, the oxygen of the system unites with the carbon and hydrogen to form carbonic acid and water; while ammonia is the product of nitrogen and hydrogen. In the vegetable kingdom, the same elements exist, subject, however, to no limitation from any vital agency, the chemical force reigns supreme. In the organic life of the animal, by which is meant the use of functions which do not come under the jurisdiction of the will, and of which the senses take no cognizance, the analogy more perfectly obtains between the operation of chemical forces exterior to and within the human body. Nutrition is effected by affinities existing between the chyle and the tissues of the body. The vital force, which supports animal life, is here, comparatively, inert, for the nervous centres which preside over this function are distinct from the brain and constitute among themselves a nucleus of power. Here there is an instance of chemical action—the assimilation of food to the body. The relation of oxygen to the tissues is likewise purely chemical in its nature, while it is also the fundamental requisite to all vital action. Its influence upon the animal functions when inspired to an inordinate degree may readily be shown by the inhalation of nitrous oxide

—laughing gas. All the manifestations of animal life become augmented in force, because of a stronger chemical action taking place in the brain. The acids generated in the cineritious portions of the cerebrum are evolved more rapidly and the stimuli they occasion is quickly propagated to every portion of the economy.

From the Boston Cultivator.
Employment.

Seek employment. Who would be one of that number, who find nothing to do, and none to help them. Who covets the epithet, "lazy?" None, yet many there are who deserve that title. Work—do something—whether young or middle aged, have business of some kind, and if one plan fails, of success, try another. In this wide world there is enough to be done; none need be idle. We were not placed on this beautiful earth to doze away our precious hours, or with folded hands to sit and gaze listlessly around, far, far, from it. We are told "The diligent hand maketh rich," but we are also assured, that "The idle soul shall suffer hunger." To those indulging habits of idleness I would say, learn a lesson from the industrious Bee, or the little Ant beneath your feet, and forget not the old maxim "He that would thrive, must work."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

St. Johns, Sept. 27.

The America arrived at Halifax at 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

Liverpool, Sept. 15.

Business not so active as last week.—Cotton steady—moderate sales. Grain a degree firmer; holders anticipate that they have now reached the lowest point. Provisions in moderate request; prices generally well supported. Funds steady. But little business going forward.

Accounts from manufacturing districts less encouraging: nevertheless, a healthy feeling prevails.

FRANCE.—A letter written by Louis Napoleon to Ney, says—"French Republic did not send an armed force to put down Italian liberty; on the contrary, it was to regulate and preserve from excesses, and replace the Pontifical Prince in power, who was the first to take the lead in useful reforms." He expresses his regret that the Pope's benevolent actions remain unfruitful.

Gen Rostolan was appointed on the 15th to the command of the army in Italy. He started the same night for his destination, with instructions that should the Pope not return to Rome, to carry out instructions furnished by Napoleon. Garibaldi had marched to Rome, and was there to remain until an opportunity offered of quitting Italy. It was thought probable that the Pope would end by placing himself under the protection of the Austrian flag. It was rumored that Prussia would take the Russian loan.

The Pope arrived at Naples on the 4th.

All the northern States of Germany, except Oldenburgh, have acceded to propositions of alliance by Prussia.

DETROIT PRICE CURRENT.

Flour, bbl.	\$4 56	Salt,	\$1 12 <i>4</i>
Corn, bus.	40	Butter,	12
Oats,	23	Eggs, doz.	12
Rye,	37	Hides, lb.	3 <i>6</i> ₄
Barley,	40	Wheat, bus.	90
Hogs, 100 lbs	3 50	a <i>4</i> Hams, lb.	10
Apples, bush	50	Onions, bu.	50 <i>a</i> 63
Potatoes,	25	Cranberries,	1 75
Hay, ton,	5 00	Buckwheat 100lbs.	1 50
Wool, lb	14 <i>a</i> 28	Indian meal,	75
Peas, bu,	1,00	Beef, do 2 00 <i>a</i> 50	50
Beans,	1,00	Lard, lb. retail,	7
Beef, bbl.	6 00	Honey.	10
Pork,	10 50 <i>a</i> 12 50	Apples, dfied;	100
White fish,	6 00	Peaches, do	2 00
TROUT,	5 50 <i>a</i> 6 50	Clover seed, bu.	4 50
Cod fish, lb.	5 <i>a</i> 5 <i>3</i>	Herd's grass do	1 00
Cheese,	a <i>7</i> Flax	do	75
Wood, cord 2 a 25	Lime,	" bbl	75

ARCADA NURSERY.

AT THE VILLAGE OF KALAMAZOO. THE SUBSCRIBER has for sale a most extensive assortment of the best varieties of Fruit Trees, Vines, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, Dahlias, &c. at his Nursery, in the village of Kalamazoo, which he wishes to sell to those who are desirous of procuring choice fruit or ornamental Trees for planting.

His trees are healthy, of vigorous growth, and sufficiently large for transplanting. The stock embraces a more extensive variety than can be found in any other Nursery in the State, consisting of 150 varieties of the Apple, 110 varieties of the Pear, 47 varieties of the Peach, 8 varieties of the Plum, 63 varieties of the Cherry, 14 varieties of the Apricot, 9 varieties of the Nectarine, 13 varieties of the Grape, and all the most approved varieties of the Quince, Gooseberry, Raspberry, Strawberry, Currants, &c. His assortment of Roses consists of 80 of the choicest kinds.

Persons wishing to purchase are invited to visit the Nursery, and examine the Trees offered for sale. The utmost care is taken in propagating, to ensure correctness, so as to have the trees true to name. Orders sent by mail will be promptly attended to, and trees safely packed for distant transportation.

A. T. PROUTY.

Kalamazoo, Sept. 1849.

ROSEBANK NURSERY,

NEAR AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE proprietor has FOR SALE a most extensive assortment of all the best varieties of **Fruit Trees**, Vines, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, Tulips, Hyacinths, &c., &c., which he will dispose of at very reduced rates, and as low or lower than they can be procured elsewhere.

The trees are well grown and exceedingly thrifty, and will, undoubtedly, give universal satisfaction to all purchasers. The stock comprises a greater variety than is to be found in any Western Nursery, of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Grapes, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Almonds, Currants, Mulberries, Quinces, Strawberries, &c., &c.

Orders can be sent by mail, or left at Wm. Clay's Store, Detroit. Catalogues will be forwarded to all post-paid applicants, and the trees will be carefully packed and delivered free of all charge, in Detroit, when required, a small extra charge made for packing.

Persons intending to purchase are invited to visit the Nursery. A stage leaves every morning from Windsor after the first trip of the Ferry Boat, passing the Nursery and returning at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The steamboat Arrow, also leaves Amherstburg for Detroit every afternoon at 1 o'clock, and the steamboats Brothers and Seneca ply regularly between Amherstburg and Detroit; fare, only 25 cts.

JAMES DOUGALL.

Rosebank Nursery, Sept. 1, 1849.

Detroit Nursery.

THE Subscribers would call the attention of the public to his *Nursery of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs*. This nursery is situated on the Chicago turnpike, about one mile from the City Hall; a convenient distance from the city for a pleasant walk or drive. Having paid much attention to the cultivation of the Pear, Cherry, Peach and Apple, we can furnish fine, healthy trees of all the best varieties, in quantities to suit purchasers, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. Strawberry plants of any of the leading varieties, can be furnished by the dozen or thousand, at prices as low as at any other Nursery.

Orders left at the Nursery, or at the store of John Palmer & Co., No. 102 Jefferson Avenue, will receive attention. Sept. 1, 1849.

J. C. HOLMES.

STRAWBERRIES.

FOR SALE at ROSEBANK NURSERY, all the best varieties of Strawberries, including the following kinds.

Black Prince, Hudson's Bay,
Swainston's Seedling, Hudson of Cincinnati,
Hovey's Seedling, Bishop's Orange,
Ross' Phoenix, Large Early Scarlet,
Red Alpine, &c., &c.
at from 25 to 50cts. per doz., or \$1 to \$1 50 per 100. Now is the time to make plantations; orders sent by mail, or left at Wm. Clay's Store, Detroit, will be carefully attended to.

JAMES DOUGALL.

Rosebank, Sept. 1, 1849.

Mathers' Crockery Store Re-Opened.

THE subscribers, having shared largely in the patronage of the Farmers of this state, take pleasure in informing them, that they are on hand again at their old stand on Woodward Avenue, (opposite the churches,) and have opened a large stock of goods peculiarly adapted to the country trade, comprising a general assortment of Crockery, Glass Ware, Lamps, Looking Glasses, Britannia Ware, Table Cutlery, &c., &c., which they are enabled by facilities for purchasing, to sell at the very lowest rates.

MATHER & CO.

DETROIT & OAKLAND

HORTICULTURAL GARDENS. THE subscribers offer FOR SALE at their Nurseries, an extensive assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines and Creepers, Roses, Shrubs, Tulips, Hyacinths, Herbaceous Perennial Flowering Plants, Strawberries, Raspberries, &c., &c., all which they offer at the lowest possible rates. For a more particular description, reference is had to our new catalogue, which will be furnished to all post paid applicants, or by calling at the store of M. Howard Webster, No. 159 Jefferson Avenue, or at the Nursery on the Porter Farm, in rear of James A. Armstrong's residence, Springwells. All letters and orders addressed to us at Detroit, or at Troy, Oakland county, will receive immediate attention. Orders respectfully solicited. HUBBARD & DAVIS,

Late Hastings, Hubbard & Davis.

Detroit, Sept. 11, 1849.

Wheeler's Patent Improved Portable RAILROAD HORSE POWERS, AND OVERSHOT THRESHERS & SEPARATORS.

F. F. PARKER & BROTHER, DETROIT,
Agents for the State of Michigan.

We do not hesitate to commend these Horse Powers to Farmers, Mechanics, and others desiring such machines as being the most convenient, and superior to any others now in use.

The power itself occupies very little space, and is operated wholly, if desired, by the weight of the horse; the Power being placed at an angle of ten or fifteen degrees only, according to the weight of the horse, which is found sufficient for threshing all grains, sawing wood, &c. It is comparatively light and portable, and can readily be handled by two men, and used on any common threshing floor, thereby securing ease and safety to both man and beast during stormy weather. The moving parts are very simple, as sufficient speed for all purposes is obtained with one shaft, without gearing, thus avoiding a great amount of friction which is unavoidable in most other machines in use. The Thresher is new in many respects, and has several important advantages over most others. By having an overshot cylinder, it admits of a level feeding table, and the person feeding it stands erect, also has control of the horse, and by means of a brake, the power can easily be checked or stopped by him with perfect safety, thereby often avoiding accidents. By this overshot motion, all hard substances are prevented from getting in, avoiding the danger of spikes being broken and thrown out—not an in-

stance being known of such an accident. By this machine the grain is not scattered, but thrown upon the floor within three feet of it, and admits a Separator to be attached sufficiently high from the floor for all the grain to fall through it, while the straw is carried quite over in good condition for binding—the straw not being cut or grain broken. The cylinder is considerably less in diameter than most machines in use, and has only about one third as many spikes, but double the number in the concave, which admits of greater speed with the same power. It is also several inches longer, which gives ample room for feeding it to much better advantage. The Separator has been sold with each Thresher, and is considered indispensable, as it makes a perfect separation of the straw and grain, leaving the latter in the best possible condition for the fanning mill. Three men, with a single Power, can thresh 75 to 100 bushels of wheat or rye, or four men, with a double power, 175 to 225 bushels of wheat or rye, or double that quantity of oats or buckwheat per day; and with fanning mill attached to the Power, and one man to attend it, the grain can be cleaned for market at the same time.

They can be taken apart and packed very compactly, and forwarded to any distance by canal, railroad or wagon. The single Power, with Thresher, Separator, etc., weighs nearly 1100 lbs.; the double Power, with the other apparatus complete, weighs nearly 1700 lbs.

We have a great number of recommendations of these Horse Powers, from persons using them, sufficient to satisfy the minds of those wishing to purchase. They are warranted to do execution according to the foregoing statements.

For sale at our Agricultural Warehouse in this city.

July 6, 1849. F. F. PARKER & BRO.



PATENT PREMIUM PUMPS.—The subscribers have just received an assortment of these celebrated pumps for wells and cisterns. For sale at the agricultural warehouse and seed store, by T. S. SPRAGUE,
June 1, 1849.

PLASTER—PLASTER—Plaster for sale by the ton or single barrel, at very low prices, by T. S. SPRAGUE,
August 1
30 Woodward Avenue.

Anthony & Emerson's Patent Rotary Churns,
The Celebrated Atmospheric Churns,
Kendall's Cylindrical Churns,
Common Dash Churns, &c., &c. for sale low at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, by T. S. SPRAGUE,
30 Woodward Ave.

ROCK SALT.—This salt is as hard as alum, and is the best known. It comes in large lumps and is the most suitable and economical kind for stock. It may be placed on the ground in the open field, where it will be exposed for years to the weather, with but little waste. It is the best kind to put in a sack, manger or trough, to be tickled by horses, cattle or sheep, as they may desire. By this means the stock never get excess nor suffer dying from its use. For sale by T. S. SPRAGUE & CO., 30 Woodward Ave.

REVOLVING HORSE RAKES of the best manufacture and pattern, for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, by T. S. SPRAGUE,
August 1
30 Woodward Avenue.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,

DETROIT and LANSING, Michigan.

THE undersigned have unequalled facilities for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, the payment of Taxes, reclaiming Lands sold for Taxes, the purchase of Land & Tax Sales, the examination of Titles, the Entry of State or Government Lands, the examination and platting of Lands, leasing city and village property, and collecting Bonds, Mortgages, and other evidences of debt; the purchase and sale of Michigan State Liabilities, &c.

They have careful and trustworthy Agents at the principal places in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa, and in each of the organized Counties of this State, and have also township plats of nearly all the towns of the State. May 15, 1849.

MACY & DRIGGS.

TUBS, PAILS, AND CHURNs For Sale by

T. S. SPRAGUE,

april 23 Agent for the Manufacturers,
No. 30 Woodward Avenue, corner Woodbridge street.

THRESHING MACHINES.

Ha's Threshing Machines, Horse Powers and Separators.

Townsend's do do do do improved.

Merrill's do do do do do These machines are all of improved construction, and will be warranted to give satisfaction. Those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine for themselves, at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store of

August 1 T. S. SPRAGUE, 30 Woodward ave.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.**Horse Power Threshing Machines AND SEPARATORS.****FROM ONE TO SIX HORSE POWER.**

THE subscriber is Agent for Michigan for several kinds of the above Machines. The most of the machines which we are prepared to contract for, are well known throughout the State by all our farmers, and are not a new thing that they will be required to try and test before they are satisfied that it is a good one. Our Machines will be sold on the most liberal terms, and references will be given to nearly all the heavy farmers in this State if required, as to their practical utility. We are now prepared to contract any number of Machines, and of various sizes, from one to six horse power.

We are also prepared to sell at low rates

HULLERS AND CLEANERS,

for cleaning all kinds of grain, clover and other seeds, of the most improved kind. In selecting for this market, machines of the above description, we have been very careful, after visiting the various manufacturers and examining the various patents, to select none but the *very best* Machines that are made in the United States. No catch-penny affair, because, it is recommended highly in certificates, will be brought to this market, nor be offered to the Michigan farmers by the subscribers. On the contrary our customers may rely upon our Machines as being the *very best* that can be found.

For sale at

T. S. SPRAGUE,
Agricultural Warehouse,
No. 30 Woodward Avenue.

FLAX SEED.

CASH and the *highest market price paid for Flax Seed*, delivered at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store of T. S. SPRAGUE,
June 13, 1849. 30, Woodward Avenue.

STOVES AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

THE subscribers offer for sale, on reasonable terms, a general assortment of Stoves, tin, copper, sheet iron, and hollow wares, of every description. Also an assortment of agricultural implements, including Peckskill, Eagle, Wisconsin, and Michigan plows, cultivators, cradles, scythes, hoes, rakes, shovels, scrapers, forks, —churns (atmosphere,) wash boards, &c. &c.

D. O. & W. PENFIELD.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—Plows, harrows, hay, straw and manure forks, shovels and spades, hoes, hay and horse rakes, grain and grass scythes, snaths and cradles, road scrapers, corn shellers, hay and straw cutters, corn and cob crushers, sugar mills, pruning and garden tools, churns, well wheels, corn knives, flails, saws, axes, &c. &c. of the best manufactures, just received and for sale wholesale or retail, at the agricultural warehouse and seed store, by T. S. SPRAGUE,
June 1, 1849. 30 Woodward Ave.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A Fresh and general assortment of *warranted* garden seeds for sale by the package or paper, at the agricultural warehouse and seed store, by T. S. SPRAGUE,
June 1, 1849. 30 Woodward Ave.

Garden and Field Rollers.

THE subscriber is now manufacturing and offer for sale Rollers made of cast iron, and of various sizes, for gardens, fields or Highways.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and seed store by T. S. SPRAGUE.

June 8, 1849. No. 30, Woodward Avenue.

**MARTIN'S PREMIUM
COLORED DAGUERREOTYPES.**

LADIES and gentlemen are invited to call and examine specimens. Miniatures taken without regard to the weather.

Rooms in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

Detroit Agricultural Warehouse

AND

SEED STORE.

T. S. SPRAGUE, dealer in Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, Horse Powers, Smut and Threshing Machines, Flower, Field and Garden Seeds, Bulbous Roots of all kinds, Fruit trees and Shrubbery, No. 30, Woodward Avenue, corner Woodbridge-st. Detroit, Mich:

The highest market price paid for grass and clover seed, dried apples, &c. &c. Consignments of pork, lard, butter, and produce generally respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. Country dealers supplied at manufacturers' prices. All orders by mail or otherwise faithfully executed. Our assortment will be found on examination, to comprise every thing wanted for use by the farmer, the dairyman and the gardener.

Farmers and dealers are cordially invited to call and examine our stock after the 20th of April, when we shall open the establishment. Any thing not comprised in our catalogue, which is called for, will be promptly furnished without any additional expense to the purchaser.

Resolution

Passed unanimously by the "State Agricultural Society" of the State of Michigan:

Resolved, That we are gratified to learn that Messrs. Sprague & Co. are establishing in Detroit, a warehouse for keeping improved agricultural machines and implements, and the choicest variety of seeds for gardens and farms, adapted to the wants of the people of this state, and hope that people living in Michigan will appreciate the benefits of such an establishment within our limits, and give it their patronage.

EAPHRO. RANSOM, Pres't.

A. W. HOVEY, Secretary.
March 24, 1849.

Great Northern Route

BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE WEST,
BY WAY OF THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,

WILL commence operation on the opening of navigation, by which passengers will be taken between Chicago and Buffalo, in from 30 to 45 hours, and to New York in from 55 to 70 hours, shortening the time between Chicago and Buffalo to less than one-third that of any other route.

A Steamboat will leave Milwaukee every morning, and Chicago every morning and evening for New Buffalo, (the western terminus of the Railroad,) which with the Cars to Detroit, and Steamboats to Buffalo, will form two daily lines from Chicago to Buffalo, connecting directly with the Cars from Buffalo to Albany, and Steamboats to New York, or Cars to Boston.

Going west, a Steamboat will leave Buffalo every morning and evening, running from the Cars of the Albany and Buffalo Railroad, for Detroit, thence by Railroad to New Buffalo, and by Steamboat from the morning train at New Buffalo to Milwaukee and other ports, and from both trains to Chicago, connecting with the line of large Packets on the Illinois and Michigan Canal to La Salle, thence by the Express line of first class river Steamboats to St. Louis, and by the lower river Steamboats to towns on the Mississippi, and New Orleans. J. W. BROOKS,

Sup't Michigan Central Railroad.

Grosse Isle Institute,

FOR THE EDUCATION OF BOYS.
REV. M. H. HUNTER, an Alumnus of Yale College, Principal.

This is a Select School in which boys are taught all the usual branches of a liberal education, including the classics, mathematics, &c.

The School year consists of three terms, the first extending from the 1st of September to Christmas; the second from the first of January to the first of April; and the third from the 1st of May to the 1st of August.

TERMS.—For tuition, board, &c., \$150 per year, in advance, as follows: 1st term, \$58; 2d term, \$46; 3d term, 46.

REFERENCES.—Rt. Rev. S. A. M'Cosky, D. D., and Hon. Elon Farnsworth, Ex-Chancellor of Michigan, Detroit.

For fuller information see Cireclar.

April 1st, 1849.

SEEDS, GARDEN AND FIELD, Warranted
fresh, for sale by the pound or paper, by
april 23
T. S. SPRAGUE.

No. 30 Woodward Ave., corner Woodbridge street.

New Publishing House,

AND WHOLESALE BOOK & STATIONERY STORE

THE undersigned begs to inform book buyers, book sellers, teachers and dealers in books, stationery, and paper hangings, borders, fireboard views and window paper, that they have this day opened an extensive Book, Stationery and Paper Hanging Establishment, which comprises a general assortment of books in the various departments of literature, and where a full stock of school and classical books, (in general use;) LAW, MEDICAL and THEOLOGICAL WORKS, Miscellaneous Books and Paper Hangings, in great varieties, can be had at eastern prices.

Their facilities as publishers enable them to offer books on as reasonable terms as any of the eastern houses. Orders from the country respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. Citizens and the public generally are invited to call and examine our stock, as we feel confident inducements are offered to purchasers rarely met.

F. P. MARKHAM, 170, Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.

Michigan Book Store.

C. MORSE & SON, wholesale and retail dealers in BOOKS AND STATIONARY, continue business at the old stand, on Jefferson Avenue, Detroit. They respectfully invite Country Merchants and Teachers, to their extensive stock of SCHOOL AND CLASSICAL BOOKS, embracing every kind in use. Their assortment of Miscellaneous Books is very large, and in good bindings, from which a better selection can be made for TOWNSHIP AND FAMILY LIBRARIES, than at any other establishment.

They also keep on hand, all kinds of English and American STATIONARY; fine Foolscape and Letter Paper; Printing Paper, (superior quality;) Printing Ink, Wrapping Paper, &c. &c. Also, Medical and Law Books.

jan. 15, 1849

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

ALEX. MFARREN, Bookseller and Stationer, 137 Jefferson Avenue, (Smart's Block,) Detroit, keeps constantly for sale a complete assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Classical Books; Letter and Cap paper, plain and ruled; Quills, Ink, Sealing wax, Cutlery, Wrapping paper, Printing paper of all sizes; and Book, News and Cannister Ink of various kinds; Blank books, full and half bound, of every variety of ruling; Memorandum Books, &c. To Merchants, Teachers and others buying in quantities, a large discount made. Sabbath School and Bible Society Depository.

jan. 1.

HAYING TOOLS.

Scythes Hand Rakes
Snaths Horse Rakes
Scythe Stones 2 and 3 tine Forks.

Of the very best qualities, for sale wholesale or retail, at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, by

T. S. SPRAGUE.

No. 30 Woodward avenue.

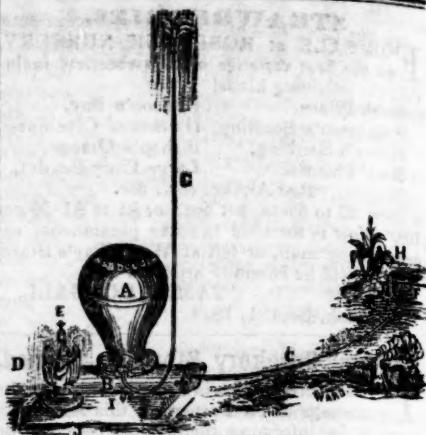
All orders from the country promptly attended to.

June 12, 1849.

Detroit Seed Store.

F. Parker and Brother offer for sale a full assortment of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds and Agricultural Implements, Ploughs, Corn Shellers, Seed Plants, Straw Cutters, &c. &c.

jan. 1 F. F. PARKER & BRO.
Agents Genesee Seed Store.



WATER RAMS of the most approved construction, for sale low at the agricultural warehouse and seed store by T. S. Sprague 30 Woodward Avenue.

June 1, 1849.

MILL, PLATFORM, AND COUNTER Scales Warranted, any size and pattern, for sale by
T. S. SPRAGUE.
april 22 Agents for the Manufacturer.
No. 30 Woodward Ave., corner Woodbridge street.

THE Very best assortment of DRY GOODS, BONNETS & RIBBONS, Groceries, Paper Hangings and Window Shades may be found at Wholesale or Retail, at

JAMES A. HICKS,
130 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT,

At prices that will defy competition. A general assortment of housekeeper's articles, consisting in part of Carpets, Feathers, Marseilles Quilts, Blankets, &c., always on hand. Tea and Coffee drinkers are particularly invited to examine his 4s Young Hyson and Gunpowder tea, and his Coffee and Sugar, for he feels confident they will pronounce these articles the best in the market for the price.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I am back again from the East, and have up my old Sign, "New York Dye-House," Woodward Avenue, next to W. K. Coyle's store, and opposite the old Depot. I am fully prepared, as heretofore, to

DYE SILK, WOOLLEN AND COTTON. Merino Shawls cleaned and dyed; Moreen Curtains, white Kid Gloves, Carpets, &c., &c. cleaned. Gentlemen's faded Clothes cleaned and dyed in Eastern style, and Woolen Yarn dyed to any pattern.

Detroit, Jan. 1, 1849.

H. A. YOUNG.

DYING & SCOURING.—The subscriber, having opened a dying establishment North side of Jefferson Avenue, (corner of Jefferson Avenue and Shelby Street,) nearly opposite the Michigan Exchange, is prepared to execute orders of every description in his line of business, and in a style which has never been surpassed in the Western country. Shawls, Scarfs, Merinoes, China crepes, and every species of foreign fabric, dyed and finished in the best style. Moreens and Damask curtains, dyed and watered. Gentlemen's wearing apparel scoured, and the colors renovated or dyed, without taking the garment apart.

M. CHAPPELL.

DETROIT, Oct. 7, 1848.

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